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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,570—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

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BRAND Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
26th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6322
30th "	MALTA	6084	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept.
YARRA	4,265	Sellier	14th Oct.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 750, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	K. Coledani	7,526	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,395	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	28th Aug.

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Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 350
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Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it be timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garriok	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3395	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3589	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

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VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRÉS, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

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CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

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New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
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Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

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	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12 0
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHTAG	2035	Ible	28th Aug.
* BUNDESRATH	2084	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2555	Wrieker	25th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
Bombay, 1st August 1905.

Messrs. B. J. HEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The bonds of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to submit their proposals to them. Shipping orders are solicited to any port in the world.

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AND
RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

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WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen	Rs. 24-0 27 0
Fittings	" 30-0 33 0
Double Collars	" 3.0 3 12

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GAME OF POLO on the MAIDAN at 5-15 P.M., TO-DAY.

J. St. JOHN GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. Polo.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th August, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 29th August, 1905 at 5 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

27th July, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

PERSONS desirous of contributing to the abovementioned Fund for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the approaching Visit of T. R. H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, are requested to be so good as to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
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(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

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Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH BOOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
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Connaught Road, Poona.

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GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

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UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

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NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
E. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED an L. L. B., for a Solicitor's Office. One having experience in Attorney's Office preferred. Apply stating qualifications, terms and testimonials to Box No. 68A., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30970 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Largest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY: Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30937 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Re. 0-9-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-9-3 per case, at Bandora.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	32 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	23 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	33 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	33 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	33 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	33 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 12	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 16.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Macpherson C S I B-at-L Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 23rd August.

The Hon Mr H W C Carmichael C I E Officiating Secy to the Govt of Bengal Judicial and Genl Dept is appointed to act as Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept during the absence on leave of Mr J M Macpherson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A T Scott of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the North-West Frontier Province.

The services of Mr P B Warburton of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Mr P C Lyon of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Comr of Assam.

The services of Lieut E W C Bradfield M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on cholera duty.

The services of Lieut J F C Carter 35th Sikhs are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

Mr C R Hartless supt in the office of the Accountant Genl Bengal to be a gazetted officer during the period of his employment as an expert in handwriting under the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W V Colebrook Chief Engineer 3rd Class to be Chief Engineer 2nd Class temporary rank ; Mr G K Watts Officiating Chief Engineer to be Chief Engineer 3rd Class temporary rank ; Mr W F Hensley Officiating to be Suptding Engr 3rd Class temporary rank. Mr E R Gardiner Suptding Engr 3rd Class temporary rank Executive Engr 1st Grade permanent ; Mr H C Granville Suptding Engr 2nd Class to be Suptding Engr 1st Class temporary rank ; Mr A E Rose Officiating Suptding Engr to be Suptding Engr 3rd Class temporary rank ; Mr L B Jacobs Chief Engr 1st Class temporary rank to be Chief Engr 1st Class permanent ; Mr J J Mulaly Chief Engr 3rd Class to be Chief Engr 2nd Class permanent and Chief Engr 1st Class temporary rank ; Mr G G White Suptding Engr 1st Class temporary rank to be Suptding Engr 1st Class permanent ; Mr N F McLeod Suptding Engr 2nd Class to be Suptding Engr 1st Class temporary rank ; Mr H F B Frost Suptding Engr 2nd Class temporary rank to be Suptding Engr 2nd Class permanent ; and Mr M Nethersole Suptding Engr 3rd Class to be Suptding Engr 2nd Class temporary rank.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of His Maj's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr S Stoner as Consul Genl for the United States of America at Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified Lieut—John Piercy Been Royal Garrison Artillery officiating Squadron Officer 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse)—20th July Second-Lieuts—Cecil Huntington Digges LaTouche Royal Garrison Artillery ; Squadron Officer 16th Cavalry—28th July, William Glynn Wakeman Durham Royal Garrison Artillery attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt officiating Squadron Officer 27th light Cavalry—28th July, Harold Swifte Purkin 2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers officiating double Coy Officer 1st Battn 10th Gurkha Rifles—22nd July, Richard Bennett Spence 4th Battn Lancashire Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots Lothian Regt double Coy Officer 79th Carnatic Infy—20 July, Edward Bertram Fawcett 2nd Battn Hampshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Dorsetshire Regt officiating double Coy Officer 92nd Punjabis—20th July. Second-Lieuts LaTouche and Durham are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army with effect from the 26th and 28th July respectively.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

HANDICAPS.

The Stick. Handicap—1 1-4 miles—Bestman 11 11 7, Funny 11 6, Perquisite 11 2, Stockbell 11 0, Key West 10 13, Curfew Bell 10 7, Malvena 10 6, Gladston 10 5, Mary Jane 9 12, Red Shot 9 4, Lily of the valley late Bandicoot 8 10.

The First Little Arab Handicap—5 furlongs—False Start 10 5, Nasco 10 4, Achilles. 10 1, Nurses 9 1, Farewell 8 13, Harragos 8 9, Whiteface 8 1, Thunder storm 7 11, Redlipa 7 5, Plassey 7 5, Girjistan 7 2, Ashoff 7 0, Coger 7 0, Victoria Cross 6 8, Tabasco 6 7, Sunnuah 6 0.

The Second Little Arab Handicap—5 furlongs—Delerjung 10 0, Bandit 11 9 10, Mint 9 8, Grey Fox 9 4, Young Kohinoor 8 12, Kismut 8 8, Sheik 8 8, Marsh 8 7, Governor 8 1, Kour Sahib 7 13, Swazi 7 5, Dispute 7 2, Horsak 6 7, Karadev 6 6, Kadneel 5 5.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs

The Club Plate—5 furlongs—Idleness 12 4, Ceres 11 7 Harbour 10 4, Lady Gess 10 1, Mary Jane 10 0, Tarcool . 9 8, Recovery 8 10, Zoe 8 7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lb,

PART of the village of Bundia in Palampur was swept away by a hill stream on the 11th inst., three men losing their lives and a number of others being missing. The stream had been dammed by landslips during the recent earthquake.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Folgate, 2,206 tons, Captain G H Cheshire, sailed yesterday for Bangkok in ballast

THE steamer Flamingo 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons Captain W T Atkinson, arrived in habour yesterday from Karachi 18th August in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 173 tons Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c with a general cargo

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 22nd July via Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo 5 cab n and 275 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain G R Elton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr F J Holloway, Mr M Irvine, as cabin and 65 deck passengers

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 18th August, should be regarded as a full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr....Sinclair.....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator..Com r H M Heming ..Survey Steamer
R I M S Canning Comdr Marshall .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
H M S Lupwing.....Lt Comdr A B Barker.....Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 21.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Edna (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Les.....			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3115	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Dundas	1954	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Umballa	3126		Hugill		W M & Co
Ulola	3492	Hartley			M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Margaud			T M & Co
Landaura	2 56	Moxon			M M & Co
Nasori	91		Kemp		mBo & P S N Co
Tilo	741		Enger	Bangkok	F P & Co
Ujina	3159		Henywood		M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	277		Kennedy		W & A Grahams & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Caithness s	Atkinson	Karachi, Aug 18
	Reichstag s.....	Thie	Durban, July 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Henzada s	Elton	Persian Gulf
	Folgate s	Cheshire	Bangkok
	Alberto Treves s ...	Crocco	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Monsoori, Hannah for Jeddah
,, Flamingo, Dunckley for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf
,, Caithness for Japan
,, Reichstag for Zanzibar, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Avoca passed Lisbon on the morning of the 19th inst.

The s s Golconda left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

The s s Manora left Suez on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Clan Line s s Clan Murray arrived in London on the evening of the 18th inst.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s.s. Yarra from Bombay arrived at Suez on Monday the 21st inst. at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—49 bales wool David Sassoon and Co : 35 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee

Scindia s—4915 cwts Mowrassed Wagjee Bechur 2175 cwts oil cakes Madanally Sonjee ; 3540 cwts Mowrassed and 2000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers ; 370 cwts myrabollams P Lackmidass and Co ; 4000 cwts Mowrassed J A Begbie and Co ; 152 bales wool M Ratansi 49 bales wool J Doongersey

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1000 cwts cottonseed Wagjee Bechur ; 2172 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—280 cwts cottonseed Monarjie Buttonsi

Border Knight s—1720 cwts cottonseed Monarjie Buttansi 116 cwts cotton seed K Ranchod ; 1000 cwts finingreck seed F Fischer and Co ; 304 cwts myrabolams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—20 bales cottonfly K Harmukhirai and Co 1050 cwts beans Dharsie Nanjie and Co ; 201 cwts Mustard-seed A Blascheck and Co

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Garter s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—12600 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers : 750 cwts feminigreesed and 200 cwts mewrassed Volkart Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Caithness s—300 bale Cotton Volkart Brothers : 300 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 2000 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co 400 bales cotton Shroff and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Caithness s—200 bales Cotton Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 130 cwts mowrassed K Framjee

FOR HONGKONG.

Caithness s—1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 400 bales twist Talati and Co ; 1500 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 2200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist N S Gazdar ; 1963 bales twist and 37 bales piece good: David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Silesia s—230 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 22 1905.

1. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-day, Tuesday the 22nd instant from 7 a m.

2. Recruits' drill will be held at the Town Hall to-day, Tuesday the 22nd instant, from 5-30 p. m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 22 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters to-day, Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

2 The 101th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order.
A. B. SHARP, Captain.
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 22 1905.

1 Sergt R B Lenham reverts to Gunner at his own request.

2 Leave of absence for 12th months from the 15th instant has been granted to Gr R B Lenham.

3 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-Division No 2 Coy. No 1013 Gr E W Jones.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, AUGUST 21.

Capt J W Alston, 1st R I Rifles, on leave, from Chakrata.
Col H Andrews Speed, R E on duty, from Poona.
Lieut Col R Light, I A, unemployed, from Fort Sandeman.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 21.

Col Andrews Speed, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Capt M C Elderton, 108th Inft, on duty, to Mhow.
Capt J W Alston, R I Rifles, on leave, to Ceylon.

IN the match for the Kolapore Cup at Bisley, which Canada won, India was unable to put a team of eight in the field. After much searching, five men only were obtainable, and these were chaplain, Ferguson-Davie, Punjab Light Horse, Lieutenant Polson, Rangoon Rifles, Lieutenant Leslie, Kolar Goldfield Volunteers, Lieutenant Henderson, Indian Army, and Mr. Garrow.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 19.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 11/2	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99 1/2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	81 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 7/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28	= 1-8
2 months hence	27 11/16	= 1/8
Spot in New York.....	69 3 4	= 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 17 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin ,, ...	20 46 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4 86 5-8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ...	2 7/8 per cent	= —1-8
6 ,, ,, ,, ...	3 3/8 per cent	= unchanged
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans.....	1 per cent	= —1-4
7 day markes loans.....	1 3/8 per cent	= —3-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 12 1 1/2 J A sellers quiet

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5/7 value

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 1/4 A.-S. sellers quiet
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 A.S. sellers quiet
Brown 35 A/S sellers quet

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 41 1/4 A-S sellers quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 3000. Spot 5 75 — 5, Egyptian F. G. F, Brown 8, Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 5,000. Futures closed dull.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 64	5 65	5 17
— 8	— 9	— 9
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5 69	5 70	5 71
— 8	— 8	— 8
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5 72	5 73	5 73
—8	—8	—8

Receipts at U S Ports..... 4,000 bales
Do last year..... 3,000 do
Exports to Great Britain..... 9,000 do
Do. do Continent..... 9,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10 80 + 5
Futures, month of Dec	10 75 + 2
Do do. March.....	10 92 + 5

a Declined early owing to weak cables, but advanced later owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8 — 1-16
Futures, months of Sept	10 43 + 1
Do. do. Dec	10 61 + 3
Tone at close.....	steady

	Bales
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	730,000
Stock in London	18,000
Total visible supply	1,20 0,0 0
	—40. 000
Total visible supply East Indian.....	196,000
Total Quantity in sight.....	1,3 0,0 0 0
	+70,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th August :—

Cotton.....	775 bales.
Wheat.....	14,551 cwts.
Linseed	1,183 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	1, 5 do
Gingellyseed	14 do
Poppyseed	2,038 do
Groundnuts.....	0 0 do
Castorseed	2,851 do
Rice	9 ,783 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	1,81 do
Mowrassed	3,140 do
Gram.....	1,109 do
Joowar	21 9 21 do
Maize	291

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 36,800.
Silver Bullion Rs, 6,9 ,736
Ex s s Egypt from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, Aug. 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	109 3-4
Marks 3 do. do. ...	133 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	141
Shanghai 20 do. ...	197 1-2
Japan 30 do. ...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1 2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash		99 5
1st Settlement	1st September	99 5
2nd do.	2nd Octobe..	99 5

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Ready	7	4	0
Forward Sept.	7	8	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat. Ready ...	7	1	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	7	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	31	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady to firm.

Howree Khandeish	40	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	38	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	13	6
White Delhi Sept.-Oct	4	14	6
White Pissi 85 per cent	32	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales.....	5,000 bales
Imports	21,000 ,,

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 66	5 67	5 69
+2	+2	+2
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 71	5 72	5 73
+2	+2	+2
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5 74	5 75	5 75
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market is steady with prices unchanged. There is a small enquiry from shippers and mills for high grades. The "Sutta" Bazaar prices close as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good Jan.	Rs. 196
Broach M.-G. Good March.....	,, 200

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed.....	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	..
The Manchester Market has been.....	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols.....	89 1/2
3 per cent Rentes.....	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3 4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 7/16
Bar Silver	28

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 19th August as compared with the statement of the 12th Aug. :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 12. Rs.	Aug. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00 0
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	63,33 931	44,47 390
Public Deposits at Branches	32,51,9 6	32,76,914
Other Deposits	8,10,33 071	6,09,75 697
Post Bills.....	14,901	14 901
Sundries	15 53,000	15,71,203
Rs.	9 09,32,5 9	9,09,86,105
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,11,91,579	1,10 72 693
Other authorised Securities	28,10 2 0	27,75,764
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	9 ,81,614	87,17,673
Loans do. do. do.	1,49,6 ,734	1,53 22 193
Bills discounted and purchased.....	2,06,85,8 8	2,,8 70 6 6
Dead Stock.....	2,85,0 3	2,85 0 4
Stamps and Stationery	2,23,	3,163
Balances with other Banks	8,61,199	8,14,5 0
Sundries	1,11,302	82 701
Cash	2,11,31,7 7	2,50 40,756
	9,09 32 5 9	9,09,86,105

ACCORDING to a telegram from San Francisco dated the 16th of July, 7,000 Koreans residing at Hawai entrusted the Reverend Mr. Yoon with a mission to represent them at the Peace Conference. This representative will not be officially admitted but he hopes to obtain from Japan an assurance that she will restore complete independence to Korea, in that imitating the action of the United States in regard to Cuba. Mr. Yoon bears a letter from Mr. Taft to President Roosevelt and from the Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu to M. Takahira, the Japanese plenipotentiary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARGRAVE—July 30, at Matlock Derbyshire, H. J. B. Hargrave M.A., M.I.C.E, of Shrewsbury Road Dublin, and late Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HORNE—August 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of W O Horne, I. C. S, of a son.

DEATHS.

MITHEN—August 17, at Madras, of cholera, Martin Ambrose, of the Government Telegraph Department, aged 28.
STANTON—August 16, at Dalhousie, Enid Monica, aged 22 months, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H E Stanton, R.A.

KEMP'S PROTUMEN

Is a food.

It is obtained from the milk of the cow.

It contains neither starch nor sugar.

It is thus peculiarly suitable for diabetic patients.

It is especially valuable for brain workers.

It can be added to almost any other food and increases their digestibility and nutritive qualities.

It will do you good and you can prove it by trying it.

It is put up in ¼, ½, and one pound tins at As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2, and is sold by

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 3-15m., 3-7a. Low water, 9-10m., 9-45a.
University Senate meeting, 5-15 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla arrived in Bombay on Sunday, attended by eight followers and is putting up at the Great Western Hotel.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Shri Mankeshwar Temple Fair commences at Ray Road, Mazagon, to-day (Tuesday) and will last for three days.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Swami Harlprasad of Lahore will deliver a public lecture at 6 p.m. to-day in the Parshana Mandir Girgaon on 'The Sikh Gurus and their teaching.' Mr. Balak Ram I. C. S. will preside.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—Miss Ada Geraldine Boylette, daughter of Mr W. H. Boylette of Bombay Custom House, has passed the third examination of five years' course of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons held in Edinburgh.

DRAMATIC CONFERENCE.—A conference of the proprietors, actors and authors of the Maharastra Dramatic Companies is to be held on Monday, the 28th instant, at Bombay in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall. The sitting will commence at noon. Mr. Ganesh Shri Krishna Khaparde of Amraoti is to occupy the chair.

A NEW BANK IN BOMBAY.—It is stated that a new Bank, under native direction is to be started in Bombay with a capital of fifteen lakhs of rupees, divided into shares of Rs. 100 each, which may be increased to twenty-five lakhs, at the discretion of the directors, who are wealthy gentlemen, and include two Parsees, one European, one Hindu and one Borah. The new Bank will open a branch at Bhownuggar.

CONTRIBUTION FOR A PUBLIC ROAD.—Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., the reputed Parsee millionaire of Bombay, has contributed a sum of Rs. 10 000 for the construction of a pucka-built road between the villages of Ichapore and Soonari in the Surat Zillah, which will extend over six miles. With the Government contribution, the construction of the road will be taken in hand, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 26,500.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

Polka.....	Retour D r Champs ...Waldteufel
Overture	William Tell .....G Rossini
Reminiscences of	Mozart .....Mozart
Intermezzo	Lobestraum .....Y Blon
Selection	Coster Songs .....Reynolds
Valse	Laetitia..... .....Fahrbach

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total.....	5	3	68
Total plague deaths to date...	304,443	259,307	
Same date last year	8	6	77

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Harhurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

ALLEGED COLLUSIVE TRANSACTIONS IN PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Abdool Hoosein Moola against Jan Mahomed Meheralli and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the first defendant may be ordered specifically to perform the agreement entered into by him on the 24th April 1903 ; and that in the meantime and pending the final disposal of this suit, a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the house, and to receive the rents and profits thereof, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Mr. B. Chothia, appeared for the second defendant ; and Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, instructed by the the same solicitor, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement dated the 24th April 1903, it was agreed between the plaintiff and the first defendant that the latter should sell to the former a house situated at Pakmodia Street at the price of Rs. 1 950, on condition that the plaintiff should pay to the first defendant a deposit of Rs. 200 as earnest money and in part payment of purchase money, and the balance was to be paid Within two months from the date thereof when the purchase was to be completed. The first defendant was to deduce a marketable title to the house and execute a proper conveyance of the house to the plaintiff within the period of two months. All conditions were fulfilled to entitle the plaintiff to have the agreement performed by the first defendant on his part, yet he had failed to do so. Since the filing of this suit, the second defendant Goolbai, wife of Vunnajee Socjajee Marwari Hindu inhabitant, alleged that by an agreement dated 29th March 1903, the first defendant had contracted to sell the same property to her. Plaintiff said that the alleged agreement with the second defendant had been got up, subsequently to the filing of this suit, by the first defendant in collusion with the second and third defendants, the third defendant, Vunnajee Soojajee, being the husband of the second. Plaintiff had no notice whatever of the agreement before this suit, and submitted that it was not binding upon him. The third defendant alleged he was the mortgagee of the property to the extent of Rs. 600, and alleged the mortgage to have been executed on the 25th August 1903, that is after the filing of the suit. Plaintiff said he had no notice of this mortgage. He submitted that some fit and proper person be appointed to take charge, of the house pending the final disposal of the suit, as it was apprehended that the first defendant was likely to deal with the house in a manner prejudicial to the interest and claims of the plaintiff and as a matter of fact had already instigated some persons to come forward and claim the house falsely.

The second defendant Gulabi, in her written statement, said she agreed to buy the house for Rs. 1,950, the price to be paid and the agreement to be completed within nine months from the 29th March 1903. After the execution

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"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1905.

LE ROI EST MORT: VIVE LE ROI.

THE resignation of Lord Curzon is not a calamity to India, or to British interests in the East. The European community received the announcement yesterday morning with equanimity; the native community with feelings akin to thankfulness. Nor does the resignation come as a surprise; for as we stated less than three weeks ago—when it was safely announced that the Curzon-Kitchener incident was closed,—that, on the contrary, it had been remorselessly reopened and that a fresh opportunity offered for Lord Curzon to resign. We suggested the plea of ill-health, as his Excellency was at the time indisposed. But no, the Viceroy was determined to fight to the bitter end and having been over-ruled on general principles he fought over details, holding out his resignation as a threat. The rumours of Lord Curzon's resignation were so numerous and so oft-repeated that even the man in the street expected it to come at any moment; so also, apparently, did his Majesty's ministers, for no sooner had the resignation been notified than we received news of the appointment of his successor. The prompt selection of a new Viceroy will allay any alarm as to the effect Lord Curzon's resignation might have on the proposed Royal visit. Had it caused the postponement of the tour it would not have been an unmixed evil, for with famine staring us in the face in the Punjab and Rajputana, the prospect of a royal visit and all that it means is not altogether pleasing. But even had Government not been able to put its hand upon a suitable man, the difficulty could have been got over by sending back Lord Ampthill to act again as Viceroy, as the arrangements have advanced so that far, little, if anything, remains for the head of the Government to decide. So, whether Lord Minto comes out at once, or after the lapse of a month, matters little in that respect. Lord Minto will receive the Prince and Princess of Wales instead of Lord Curzon and no fear need be entertained that he will fail to do that which is required of him, for the Viceroy-elect happened to be Governor-General of Canada when the Prince visited that country on the "Ophir."

Of course, the manner in which Lord Curzon's viceroyalty comes to an end is a matter for regret. Had it terminated, as it should, directly after the Delhi Durbar, it would have been appropriate and there would have been that blaze of fireworks which would have given satisfaction to the central figure. But now it has something of humiliation about it. No firms of employers can permit their manager to dictate terms, and that manager need not feel surprised if when he threatens to resign, his employers reply, "Well, my good fellow, resign, by all means, if you wish to," and produce another man to fill his place. Lord Curzon did not suppose they would say this. He thought he might threaten with impunity and that Government, rather than let him go on the eve of an important event, such as that now close upon us, would have made many sacrifices and, in short, conceded all the wretched little molehills of which he made such enormous mountains. When it was proposed to fix the term of an Indian Governor-Generalship at seven years it was urged that for the first two years a Governor-General is learning his work and when he is becoming most useful he has to leave. But it was objected that in his fourth year the Viceroy practically becomes a despot; all his Councillors owe their appointments to his recommendation and he is able to carry any measure without a note of dissent. Said a strong supporter of Lord Curzon the other day, "after a masterful genius has ruled for five years, his subordinates learn to regard themselves as mere instruments and lose the spirit of initiative and the readiness to assume responsibility so absolutely necessary to an Indian administrator." A Viceroy becomes an autocrat, a despotic one at that, and he is impatient at the interference of the Secretary of State or the Cabinet, and we doubt if one member of the present Viceroy's Council besides Lord Kitchener is strong enough to differ from his Excellency upon a single point which is brought up for discussion. In the present instance the Viceroy kicked against the instructions of the Secretary of State, though Mr. Brodrick, by Lord Lansdowne's admission, had the support of his Majesty's Ministers and of the India Office. He undertook loyally to carry out the directions contained in the Secretary of State's despatch. But he continued to raise obstacles, in the hope, we presume, of delaying the reform until after the General Election, when a new Government might have come into office and have upset what the present Government has done. The only wonder is that Lord Curzon was permitted to resign and that he was not asked to relinquish his office.

We do not propose to discuss the merits of General Barrow or his undoubted fitness for the post. They are well known, and we can quite believe his appointment would have been acceptable to both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as well as to the Native Army. But that is not the question. The British Government, whose subordinate the Viceroy is though seemingly so unwilling to recognise the fact, desired to make another appointment and gave—though they had no necessity to do so—very good reasons, sound, as well as complimentary to Sir Edmund, for declining General Barrow. The telegram, dated August 4th, ought to have brought the whole correspondence to a close, but the next day Lord Curzon, who was sick, and therefore irritable, wired back:—"I have carefully considered the arguments contained in your telegram and am regretfully compelled to adhere to my former views. I can assure you that I do this from no desire to continue a controversy, the strain of which has now lasted without interruption for eight weeks and which I have no longer the strength to endure, but because it is apparent from your telegram that his Majesty's Government deny me the confidence which alone can enable me to serve them with any advantage and that they attach a fundamentally different interpretation from myself to the modifications which they accepted on the 14th July, and upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office." The exchange of telegrams might very well have ceased with that. There is a whine in those of the Viceroy which follow and a tinge of impatience in those of the Secretary of State:—"We were aware that our views might not be in accordance with yours, but we believed nevertheless that you had accepted our decision and were prepared unreservedly to carry it into effect. We have been forced, with great reluctance, to conclude from your recent telegrams that this is not the case, and I do not see how it would be possible to meet your views without going back on a policy which does not rest on any personal opinion, but which has been decided upon after exhaustive consideration by those best qualified to advise." "Oh, very well then I'll resign," said the Viceroy, in effect, and the reply came back: "We accept your resignation." Probably no one was more surprised than Lord Curzon himself and no one we imagine regards the incident with more regret.

Of course, we have not heard the last word from Lord Curzon. He will take leave of the Council and he will doubtless tell them why he is going eight months before he intended. He may add to this in a speech in Bombay; but it will all be within the ensuing month, for Lord Curzon will not stay a moment longer than suits his purpose. And Lord Minto—well, we suppose, he was chosen after the telegram of August 5, was wired—and judging from the man we should not be surprised to learn that he has his carpet-bag already packed, if indeed he has not by this time reached Gibraltar on the way out. In view of what is termed "Lord Kitchener's victory," objection will be raised to Lord Minto on the ground that he is a soldier. Such is not altogether the case, though he certainly has military instincts. He began life in the Scots Guards and was attached to the Turkish Army on the Danube during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877, after which he had a somewhat prolonged and varied active military career. He served in the Kurrum Valley, was then Private Secretary to Lord Roberts, served in the Egyptian Campaign and then crossing over to civil employment, was Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada. Following this he had an appointment as Chief of the Staff in the campaign in the North-West Territories of Canada, after which he was chosen as Governor-General of the Dominion. Since his retirement from that office, our new Viceroy has devoted his leisure to commanding, as Brigadier-General, the Scottish Border Brigade. Though a keen soldier and a sportsman Lord Minto is also an administrator, and being already 58 years of age he will bring to India the mature experience which has long been wanted, besides the ability to exercise a wholesome check on military expenditure whenever it may be wanted. Though we regret the departure of Lord Curzon in the present disagreeable circumstances, we welcome his successor and congratulate the Home Government on their choice.

CHANGED CONDITIONS. THE change in British industrial conditions is bewailed by "The Engineering Magazine" on the ground that it has involved an estrangement between the employee and employed. The charge is that, while thirty years ago the owner of an enterprise not only knew all the details of the work done, but by utilising his knowledge worked with his men with most intimate and cordial relations "calling his men by their first names and acting as their friend and adviser," while to-day he is but a machine grinding the work out of them and doling out a certain amount of wages in return without further care for their welfare. As a matter of fact all who have had any experience of the working of large industrial establishments will agree that the case is somewhat overstated. It is true that the "intimate relations" no longer exist, but one may well ask through whose fault? Does the Socialist preacher divide any surplus, over his living expenses, with his servant or does he save it for a rainy day? That is the starting point of the estrangement. With the increase in the number of men employed an intimate knowledge of all became impossible, but it is the men themselves who have brought it to its present state. Love your enemies is a command which few find possible to-day, and it is hard to see why the employer should be expected to take a personal interest in a body of men who subscribe each week to a fund which devotes by far the largest part of its income to fighting the men who make the fund possible. In the old days of "close intimacy" Trade Unions were not known, and it is these institutions which have transformed the friend into an employer, pure and simple. The "firm" does its charity wholesale. Usually it subscribes every year to public institutions which benefit the employee collecting from the men and often doubling it. This is as far as they can reasonably be expected to go. Factories are run not as charities but for the purpose of making money, and the estrangement between master and man will become greater as long as the latter thinks that a prosperous market is to affect him chiefly, whilst bad times are to fall only on the capital risked in his employment. The indictment which we have quoted goes even farther and says that the owner and even manager of to-day seldom possesses any mechanical ability. This too is a misstatement of fact. There are few working owners of factories but know the theory and a large amount of the practice of the work which is done under them and the practical knowledge of the manager on the subject depends entirely upon whether he is engaged on the commercial or manufacturing side of the concern. Yet even so it would be hard to find a manager who has not "gone through the shops" in some way. The present day manager is the officer in command of the regiment working under him. It is not his duty to observe the faults and failings of the rank-and-file, but to deal with them as a whole and to deal with them individually only according to the advice of trusted subordinates. And if the machine which he governs runs smoothly, he has proved his knowledge of the business. The choice of heads of departments on account of this skill in organisation is not to be deprecated, for where large numbers of workmen are employed the success of the fittest is obtainable only where his abilities are notified from foreman to manager and manager to employer who, if only for his own interest, acts on the infomation which it would be impossible for him to gain at first hand without seriously neglecting his own proper duties. The conditions are certainly changed, but if only they would see it, the new order, the proper organisation of labour is to the advantage of those who fight against it. The worker is given a ladder to climb instead of a rope, and he complains of the rungs above him.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

The appointment of Lord Minto as Viceroy is officially announced. The English papers are unanimous in their tributes to Lord Curzon. It is also announced that the Military Supply member is not to be of higher rank than Colonel.

The announcement of the terms of the Russian National Assembly have been received without any signs of joy. Rioting has again taken place at Kishineff.

DURING his stay in Jammu the Prince of Wales will live at Satwari, which is three miles away from the capital.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, Member for Commerce and Industry, will return to Simla this week on the completion of his monsoon tour.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. Masagon left Singapore on August 19 and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Thursday August 31.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the party that accompanied him to Jessore returned to Calcutta on Thursday night.

SNIPE were shot at Kodala, Chittagong, on 14th August last. In consequence of recent heavy floods birds have not yet arrived in any quantity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARMSTRONG, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, leaves for England by this week's mail to give evidence before the War Stores Commission.

IT is officially reported that a survey is in progress by the North-Western Railway for a frontier extension of the Kohat-Thal line as far as Parachinar in the Kurram a distance of 56 miles.

THE States of Bikanir and Faridkot have adopted rules for the extradition of criminal offenders who may take refuge in one State from the laws of the other. Nabha and Maler Kotla are considering the adoption of similar rules.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th July 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 31,264 maunds and Rs. 37,758 in the earnings.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jafferbhoy's proposal to have the Municipal Act so amended as to qualify the Bombay women for election as Municipal Councillors, was rejected by a majority.

AT next Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Council Mr. Carlyle will move that the Disorderly Houses Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and Mr. Inglis will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1880.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam was at Sylhet on the 12th August and proceeded on the 14th August from Badarpur to Gauhati through the Hill Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, reaching Gauhati on the 16th, whence he returned to Shillong last Friday.

THE statement made in Vernacular Press that the Benares Committee has selected Sir Gurudass Banerji to preside at the next session of the National Congress is, says the Pioneer, unfounded. The Committee has so far only invited the opinions of all the Congress Committees, but has come to no decision about the President.

THE trade of the past year passing through the Chumbi Valley between Tibet and India, has been on a large scale, its value being put at 26 lakhs of rupees, excluding treasure. This is, by several lakhs, the highest figure recorded and augurs well for further development in years to come. The exports from India are 20 per cent higher than in any single year before, and 60 per cent above the decennial average. The distinctive feature of the trade by this route, as compared with that between India and Western Tibet, is, says the "Pioneer," that practically the whole business is conducted during the winter and spring months. From October onwards the long lines of yaks and mules file down the road, each animal carrying 2 to 2 1/2 maunds of wool, on their way to Kalimpong, and they quickly return laden with cotton and woollen goods, metalware, cutlery, crockery, indigo, tobacco, coral, Chinese silks and the other multifarious articles that go to make up the exports from India. The snow on the Sikkim-Tibet passes does not stop the trade for more than a week or ten days at a time. The hundreds of transport-animals trample out a path through the freshly fallen snow and traffic is again resumed. During July, August and September, however, trade is almost at a standstill, since wool deteriorates rapidly in the steamy atmosphere of Kalimpong and the plains of India during the rainy season. Wool is, of course, the chief article exported from Tibet, and forms over 80 per cent of the total value of goods sent down. The balance is made up of lamb-skins, yak-tails, musk and minor commodities, with a certain number of ponies and mules. As regards the trade from India, it may be noted that the dealings in Chinese silks and other goods prove that the cheapest route from China to Lhassa is by way of Calcutta.

THE BOXER REBELLION.

UNDER the somewhat lengthy title of the WORLD'S NAVIES IN THE BOXER REBELLION an excellent account of the taking of the Taku Forts, of the sieges of Tientsin and Berlin, and the marching and countermarching culminating in the relief of the Legations in Bekin in 1900, written by Lieutenant C. C. Dix, R. N. an officer well known in Bombay is published by Messrs. Digby, Long and Co. The author was a midshipman when the events of which he makes so vivid and interesting a narrative occurred, but having been an actor or an eye-witness in most of them, he is not by any means an irresponsible chronicler. Where there was fighting and marching in which he had no share, the story is drawn from the letters or accounts of other eye-witnesses. The illustrations are from photographs taken on the spot. Lieutenant Dix compassionately spares his readers many preliminary explanations of the Boxer outbreak but they are placed in possession of the facts indispensable to a fair comprehension of the situation as well as of the slowness of the Legations to grasp the true meaning of the events that led up to the extraordinary impasse to rescue them from which the combined Naval Brigades and sections of the land forces of diverse nations had to exert all their ingenuity and energy. It is made quite clear that had the Boxers acted with more swiftness and determination and killed all the Foreign "debbels," including the personnel of the accredited Legations, China, with the astute Empress at her head, would not have shed a tear or offered an apology until forced to. The wonder is that the Boxers did not do this and more, being as strong as they were in numbers and fanaticism and apparently having nothing to fear from the Imperial troops. Their audacity was heightened by the firm belief that by virtue of certain assiduously practised drills they were immune from harm at the hands of enemies. Lieutenant Dix shows how often they faced death with admirable courage and full confidence in this fancied protection. By the middle of May 1900, they had terrorised all the Chinese of Chihli Province who did not join their standard, and were quite prepared to exercise the violence that generally lies dormant in a Chinese mob on those who refused to become one of them. In the fanatic stage, says the writer, a Chinese mob, once let loose on the object of their hatred, compare very favourably with an Abu Klea Dervish, and require a Maxim to stop them. It is as well "to go for a pole axe" when the Chinaman develops obstinacy of an unobtrusive character, says this discriminating writer. On the 28th of May, the Ministers of the Powers not quite liking the look of things, met to consider the necessity of taking steps for the safety and protection of all foreigners and Native Christians in Pekin. It was more than time, for by then the Boxers were burning railway stations, and generally working their playful wills. Guards, as we know, were asked for, and 337 men were sent by the naval and military commanders to the Legations on the 31st of May. By the 4th of June, these were found to be totally insufficient, so threatening had become the attitude of the Pekin population, and so increased was the number of refugees to be protected. The Tsungli-Yamen were either helpless or indifferent; one depressing member even expressing his belief that all the Imperial Army would be Boxers in a day or two. Admiral Seymour was communicated with, and after sundry messages of varying import had been sent, the senior naval officer on the station was asked to arrange for an immediate advance on Pekin. Admiral Seymour had already been planning to help the beleaguered Legation, and the various naval commanders and combined land brigades landed on the 10th of June to make their way to Pekin. It was, however, decided to demand the evacuation of the Taku Forts, and to occupy them, and from that moment all was bustle and activity on board the five unprotected gunboats, the total of valid vessels available for taking part in the projected attack on the Forts, which it was believed by one and all the seamen on the ships was the best thing to do just then towards relieving the foreigners in Pekin. Of course the Admirals' ultimatum was not accepted and a shell across the "Algerine" was the signal for a very pretty fight, punctuated by many spirited incidents, well told here, and resulting in the successful storming of the Forts after a six hours' engagement. There was little time lost in garrisoning them or in preparing to follow up this first success of the European force. The European settlements of Tien-tsin had to stand a siege before much headway could be made. The Boxers were hard at work burning all they could lay hands on and were by this time certain of the sympathy, if not the support of the Imperial troops. Ten thousand Chinese were employed in an attack on the settlement in Tientsin; compared to these the combined force of the allies was but a handful, but they fought with skill and ineffable pluck. An old gun from the Orlando came in useful and did so much execution that to it is largely attributed the victory. It was during the active operations, when ammunition and stores were running low that Mr. James Watts, an Englishman, undertook to ride through the Chinese with despatches for Taku, and he succeeded after a swift and cunningly deviated ride of fifty miles. A column of 750 mixed troops, British, Americans and Italians, at last arrived at Tientsin with 1,150 Russians and Germans to guard the opposite bank of the river. The Chinese did not seem to relish any further action after the arrival of the troops and they raised the siege. This relief, however, was only one step in the direction desired. The two thousand men taken by Admiral Seymour to the relief of Pekin were, as we know, utterly inadequate to the task of clearing the way there, beset as it was by rail-d stroying and blood-thirsty Boxers. It is easy to be wise after the event, but we cannot withhold admiration from the men, who shrank from no combat, however unequal and were ready for everything. There was as much work in repairing the railway as would have occupied an engineering staff two thousand strong, whereas the small force were obliged to fight strong parties of Boxers, clear the villages of them, and then return to repair the line, before they could proceed further. All this and many grim or amusing incidents, Lieutenant Dix tells in a plain unvarnished manner, treating the onslaughts of remorseless Boxers and the mowing down of men with Maxims as part of the every-day work that had to be got through in as direct a fashion as could be. He takes an opportunity to express his approval of the results on the Boxers of the big leaden bullet, as against the "humane nickel-coated bullet, which failed altogether to stop these pertinacious swordsmen, unless it struck in a vital spot."

Pekin was to have been reached in 48 hours, but after a week the intrepid force had only got half way. They saw little prospect of getting further, and were faring worse every day. It was decided to retire on Tientsin and after much desultory fighting and many hand to hand engagements Tsihu arsenal was taken with all its ammunition and stores. Admiral Seymour immediately organised a defence, with the enemy's own guns and rifles, and it was here the force, sent from the mouth of the river to relieve him, joined hands with his much tried column of 2,000, now minus 62 killed and 230 wounded. The account of the proceedings of the force sent in response to Mr. Watts' despatches is most exciting. Many incidents we would gladly quote but one or two must suffice though they are not of the blood-curdling series, of which there are numbers. A party of seven, who ventured to run the gauntlet of the river in the "Spray" had many adventures.

"They seemed doomed to failure at the outset, for they ran ashore, and stuck fast when only just a few miles past the lines of the Chinese army. All their efforts to get the boat off were unavailing and in due course they were discovered by some Boxers, who immediately went off to arouse the neighbourhood. When night fell they were quite a number of these blood-thirsty gentlemen on the banks, and it was decided that it was better to desert the boat than to fight with practically no chance of success. Accordingly, taking advantage of the gloom caused by the disappearance of the moon behind some clouds, the whole party slipped quietly over the gunwale, and swam to the opposite bank to that on which they could just distinguish the Boer sentries. Hardly had they done so when the Boxers despatched a body of men over to the stranded launch and having poured paraffin all over it, set it ablaze. By means of this light the fugitives were spotted, and an extraordinary chase ensued. The narrowest escape of all the many that befell this little band occurred when in desperation they hid in a large clump of rushes to get some rest. Evidently they were suspected of being in the vicinity however, and a party of Boxers searched the rushes, thrusting their pikes into all likely corners, but luckily without discovering the runaways."

(Concluded on page 6.)

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Appointment of Lord Minto.

THE FINAL DESPATCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The papers are unanimous in their tributes to Lord Curzon's magnificent services.

The "Morning Post" says his retirement is a public disaster. It accuses the Government of a lack of simple directness and of firm adhesion to the lines of policy.

The "Standard" says it will not be easy for any statesman to follow the great Viceroy.

The "Daily News" says that by an irony which will awaken sympathy Lord Curzon has been censured not for mistakes, but for an exhibition of wise statesmanship, and whoever succeeds him knows at the outset that his tenure of office depends on the sufferance of the Indian Army and its Commander-in-Chief.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Lord Curzon is really fighting the attempt to establish a military autocracy.

The "Daily Graphic" has reason to fear the crisis has not yet ended and that the administration of the Army in India will be a thorny question for a long time.

[A full summary has been received here from our London Office of the telegrams that passed between Lord Curzon and the Secretary of State for India, but as the same have already been published by the Indian Press this morning we are not issuing it.]

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The "Times" voices the universal regret at Lord Curzon's resignation, his office having been filled with such exceptional distinction, but it believes that the attitude of the Home Government on the whole was right and wise and Lord Curzon would have been better advised had he not withdrawn his first resignation. But the tone of Mr. Brodrick's despatches was not calculated to bring about an amicable settlement.

The "Times" trusts that Lord Curzon will soon find another field for his high and varied gifts.

It congratulates the Government on the appointment of Lord Minto.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, AUGUST 20, 11-55 P.M.

It is officially announced that Lord Minto will succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Lord Minto's appointment to succeed Lord Curzon is another example of the selection of an ex-Canadian Governor-General for the post of Viceroy of India. The cases of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne are the others in point, Lord Minto is a pleasant mannered English gentleman who is known in Great Britain chiefly in connection with his warm support of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the consolidation of the Empire. Lady Minto is a charming woman of the world. It is not expected that Lord Curzon's departure will interfere with the coming tour of the Prince and Princess Wales in India though the threatened scarcity may possibly do so.

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Information regarding the date of Lord Minto's arrival in India will most probably reach India this week. Meanwhile nothing can be settled in regard to Lord Curzon's Government. There is no reason to suppose that Lord Curzon will not stay in India until Lord Minto arrives. But the latter has still to make his arrangements for five years of Indian exile and must receive his instructions at the India Office, so it would be surprising if he landed in Bombay before well in October.

Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, G. C. M.G. 1898, P. C., D. L., J. P., L. L. D., hon. Tortonto; (Bt 1700; Baron of Minto, 1797; Viscount Melgund, 1813) is the fourth Earl of his line, the title having been created in 1813. He was a Lieut in the Scots Guards, but retired 1870 The first Baronet was grandson of an ancestor of Baron Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar during 1782-83; and the first Earl was once Governor General of Bengal. The present Earl was Governor-General of Canada, from 1898 to 1904. He was born on the 9th July 1847; the son of the third Earl and Emma, the daughter of the General Sir Thomas Hislop, G. C. B. He succeeded his father in 1891, married Mary, the daughter of General Hon. Charles Grey, in 1883. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College. Cambridge where he graduated B.A. He served with the Turkish Army in 1877; and in the Afghan War in 1879. He became Private Secretary to Lord Roberts at the Cape, served as a volunteer in the Egyptian Campaign in 1882, and was the Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, when Governor-General of Canada, (1883 to 1885); Lord Minto served as Chief of the Staff in N.-W. Canadian Rebellion in 1885. He contested Hexham in 1886.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN ARMY COMMITTEE.

Supply Member not to be Higher than Colonel.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The report of the Indian Army Committee considers it undesirable for the Military Supply Member to be of higher rank than Colonel.

The Indian Army Committee consisted of Mr Brodrick, Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Lord Salisbury, Sir J. L. Mackay, General Sir John Gordon and Sir Edward Law, and they consulted with Lord Elgin, Lord Cromer, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir E. Collen, Sir David Barbour and others.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The report of the Committee, which sat at the India Office to discuss the Military Reorganisation Scheme referred to by Mr. Brodrick as about to be published in England, has not yet reached Simla.

THE FINAL DESPATCHES.

SELECTION OF THE MILITARY ADVISER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The following are the closing despatches of the correspondence which ended in the tendering and acceptance of the Viceroy's resignation. The first ten telegrams were published in our issue yesterday morning:—

(11.) Dated August 16th, from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—"I have learned your decision to resign with very deep regret. Throughout your administration, since your appointment as Governor-General in 1898, my colleagues and I have endeavoured to give you constant support in the many measures of administrative reform which you have initiated, including the Partition of Bengal, upon which we recently adopted your proposals. I have always been anxious to defer to your judgment in regard to appointments wherever possible, and during the present year, have accepted your nominations to two posts on your Council, for the appointment of which I am constitutionally responsible. We have, moreover, spared no pains during the last twelve months to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which arose within your Council between Lord Kitchener and General Elles and on which you have seriously differed with Lord Kitchener. The procedure adopted by agreement between the Prime Minister and yourself in considering these differences has led to a modification of the present system, which, as it was agreed upon unanimously by a strong Committee in this country, including Lord Roberts and Sir George White, as well as by the Council of India and the Cabinet, we had hoped would be accepted by the contending parties in India. We read with great concern the terms of your pronouncement on July 18th, but we maintained our reliance on your expressed desire to carry out the policy loyally. In subsequent correspondence you have diverged from the views of his Majesty's Government and have nominated, and pressed upon us for appointment to the new department, an officer who has served eight years in the Military Department under the old system and who would be withdrawn from a combative career to act as a check on the Commander-in-Chief. This appointment being in the view of his Majesty's Government likely to cause a renewal of friction you were invited to confer with Lord Kitchener and suggest the name of some officer who might be acceptable to both parties. But this you did not see your way to do. The appointment is vested by law in his Majesty and it is my duty when advising him to consider the matter under all its aspects, and with the assistance of the best advice which can be obtained from all available sources. His Majesty's Government are prepared strictly to adhere to the principles underlying recent changes in army administration, stated in the despatch, dated 31st May, and in my telegram of July 14th, and we shall deal in the spirit of those despatches with any proposals submitted. We cannot be indifferent to the means by which these changes are to be carried out. We were aware that our views on this point might not be in accordance with yours, but we believed nevertheless that you had accepted our decision and were prepared unreservedly to carry it into effect. We have been forced, with great reluctance, to conclude from your recent telegrams that this is not the case, and I do not see how it would be possible to meet your views without going back on a policy which does not rest on any personal opinion, but which has been decided upon after exhaustive consideration by those best qualified to advise us. We see no objection to the publication of the telegrams which have recently passed and I propose also to publish the report of the Committee which sat at the India Office."

(12.) Telegram dated August 16th, 1905, from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—From the communication made by Lord Kitchener to the "Times" published on August 14th, his Majesty's Government fear that there is some misunderstanding as to his views in regard to the questions recently under discussion between us. You will, I am sure, agree with us that it is essential if we are to publish telegrams that their accuracy should not subsequently be challenged. Please, therefore, show all telegrams which it is proposed to publish and also this telegram to Lord Kitchener and inform us of any correction or remarks which he may wish to make with regard to his own opinions."

(13.) Telegram dated August 18th from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—"Your telegram of the 16th August. I do not quite follow the inference drawn by you from Lord Kitchener's communication to the "Times" that the communication is in accordance with facts and was intended to correct a popular misapprehension of a published telegram. I have, however, gladly shown to Lord Kitchener the whole of the telegrams specified by you. He has suggested that in my telegram of the 7th July for the words "would be acceptable both to Lord Kitchener and myself," should be substituted the words "I am under the impression that he would be acceptable to Lord Kitchener as well as myself." I have no objection to this suggestion. I am addressing you in a separate message about my telegram of the 10th August."

(14.) Telegram dated August 18th, from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.—"I have shown to Lord Kitchener my telegram to you of the 10th August, and I report his opinion. In his own words he repudiates the description of his proposals contained in the summary and cannot concur in the subsequent remarks about the Military Supply Department. I should sincerely regret if I had misconstrued the Commander-in-Chief's intentions, but my summary was based upon the most minute and careful scrutiny of his formulated views and proposals by the expert military officers of Government, and after renewed examination of the papers I am unable to recede from the interpretation which I gave."

(15.) Telegram dated August 18th, from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State—"I had hoped after the receipt of the Prime Minister's gracious telegram of the 16th August, that there would be no further call for remarks from me. I am compelled, however, to notice certain points in your subsequent telegram which do injustice to my position. Your second paragraph suggests that I was in some way a party to the proceeding which led to the recent decision upon the military question. I have no responsibility for any step at any stage beyond the representation to the Prime Minister in November last, that if his Majesty's Government desired the question to be examined by the Government of India, the constitutional method would be to ask our opinion by a despatch. When I left England, his Majesty's Government were fully aware that I disagreed wholly with the proposal to change our military administration and it was with that knowledge in their possession that I was permitted to return. You observe that after expressing my desire to carry out loyally the policy of his Majesty's Government I have diverged from their views and am not prepared unreservedly to carry them into effect. I must repudiate this charge. I loyally commenced the undertaking and it was only when I realised that his Majesty's Government's interpretation of the modifications differed so materially from that of the Government of India and that in the conflicts which were certain to arise between the Commander-in-Chief and the rest of the Government of India in shaping his proposals, I could not confidently rely upon that support from his Majesty's Government which had been denied to us at the earlier stage that I had no alternative but to resign. With regard to your opening remarks I am not now concerned to speak of the earlier years of my administration, but looking back upon more recent events I reflect with sorrow how little justification there has been for the claim which you make of having rendered me constant support.

(16.) Telegram dated August 19th, from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—"I have no wish to trouble you with a further telegram, but beg to assure you that there was no desire whatever to do injustice to your position and that with reference to the misunderstanding to which you refer, my telegram of the 16th instant, like all the previous telegrams on this subject, was sent with the full concurrence of the Prime Minister."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

No Further Concessions to Japan.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The "Times" in a telegram from Portsmouth says that a telegram was received last evening stating that the Tsar had held a Council at which it was finally decided to make no further concessions to Japan.

THE NEW RUSSIAN REFORM SCHEME.

An Apathetic Reception.

The complete absence of any enthusiasm is the most striking feature in the Russian press comments on the National Assembly project.

There are no signs of rejoicing anywhere.

The high rental qualification of town voters excludes the majority of the educated classes from the franchise.

Only five thousand inhabitants of St. Petersburg are qualified.

Rioting has taken place at Kishineff following on the publication of the project. Several thousand demonstrators were dispersed by the Mounted Police.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

The British Channel Fleet has arrived at Esberg.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN AUG. 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 11th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 10 p.m. to-day and the s.s. India for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage
Yorkshire	25	18	3	4	15	71'42
Lancashire	23	12	3	8	9	60'00
Sussex	25	11	4	10	7	46'66
Surrey	22	13	5	4	8	44'44
Leicestershire	19	8	4	7	4	33'33
Kent	19	10	6	3	4	25'00
Warwickshire	19	4	4	11	0	00'00
Worcestershire	16	4	5	7	—1	—11'11
Gloucestershire	16	6	8	2	—2	—14'28
Notts	19	5	7	7	—2	—16'66
Middlesex	14	4	6	4	—2	—20'00
Essex	17	3	9	5	—6	—70'00
Northamptonshire	11	2	7	2	—5	—55'55
Derbyshire	19	3	13	3	—10	—62'50
Somerset	17	1	10	6	—9	—81'81
Hampshire	19	1	11	7	—10	—83 33

LORD AMPTHILL INDISPOSED.

DEPARTURE FROM HYDERABAD POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 21.

Owing to a slight indisposition, his Excellency Lord Ampthill was not able to leave for Madras, this morning. His Excellency will, however, leave to-morrow morning arriving on Wednesday morning.

Lord Ampthill has been staying at the Bolarum Residency since Saturday night and will stay there the whole of to-day. He will reach Ootacamund on the 24th instead of the 23rd instant.

THE ASSAULT ON A COOLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

This afternoon, on the application of Mr. Eardley Norton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Boddam, who is presiding at the High Court Criminal Sessions, admitted Mr. W. H. Lee, the accused planter in the Travancore Hills murder case to bail. Mr. Norton himself furnishing the bond of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

GOLF IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG 21.

The Poona Gymkhana annual golf tournament commenced to-day. The first game in the tournament for the Aga Khan's prize was played with the following result:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Nett.	
Mrs. Carter	62	6	58	Tie.
Mrs. Bain	71	15	56	
Mrs. R. Anderson	56 plus	2	58	
Mrs. Dodgson	67	9	58	
Mrs. Marshal	67	7	60	

The above result represents very good play as the bogey is 58. The other competitors sent no returns.

First round of Men's Competition for the Governor't prize was also played.

THE KALYAN CREEK.

APPEAL FOR A BRIDGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWUNDI, AUG. 21.

An influential meeting of 800 persons consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans under the presidentship of Bhansaheb Ghanvatkar met yesterday in Mekalswade, Bhiwundi to consider the necessity of a bridge over the Kalyan Creek. A resolution to petition the Government on the matter was passed unanimously.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE 10TH HUSSARS WIN THE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST, 21.

The Final of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played this afternoon. The attendance was the largest ever seen, Lord Lamington and party from Government House being present. The match was between the 10th Hussars from Mhow and the Royal Engineers of Kirkee, and resulted in a win to the Hussars by 6 goals and 3 subs to Engineers' 2 goals.

10th Hussars were represented by Capt Kearsey, Major Vaughan, Messrs Bond and Palmer; the Royal Engineers by Colonel Russell, Major Leslie Captain Bremner and Mr. Tillard. The umpires were Major Crawley and Captain Guest.

First Chukker.—The Hussars winning the toss hit off. The Engineers had all their way for the first two minutes. Tillard found an opening and scored the first goal. A few seconds later the Hussars were on the alert, sending the ball to their opponents' goal made a straight hit and scored their first goal. The Engineers then forcing their way were within an ace of scoring when the ball went wide. The Hussars were quite as keen as their opponents.

Second Chukker.—The Hussars promptly attacked and set to work in a determined manner. Bond from an acute angle shot the ball into goal. The Engineers now getting an opportunity and running the ball clear down the field, Bremner shot it through the Hussars' posts. With a 50 yards' drive the Hussars had a great opening at this stage and Palmer was on for a good shot, but he missed. The Engineers got the ball out of danger. The Hussars got a look in and rushing again scored a subsidiary.

Third Chukker.—The Hussars pressed vigorously but they were promptly outridden by the Engineers who made a magnificent dash for the Hussars' end Kearsey leading, and were on the verge of getting the ball twice in quick succession, but the goal was with wonderful tact saved by the Hussars who managed to get the ball away and scored a sub. The Engineers now played up with conspicuous brilliancy. But the Hussars were equal to the occasion where Vaughan got possession of the ball and passed it between the flags. There were now a series of sharp exchanges, but nothing further was scored.

Fourth Chukker.—The Hussars at once cut out to work and had the ball in dangerous proximity. Some up-and-down play was then witnessed. Afterwards the Hussars finding a clear opening forced the ball, breaking through a fine defence in the Engineers' territory scored a sub. At this juncture one of the Engineers came down, but was not much hurt.

Fifth Chukker.—The Hussars were able to get another goal.

Sixth Chukker.—Within one minute and four seconds the Hussars notched a goal, Palmer having got possession driving straight.

The Hussars thus won the tournament. Score:—

10th Hussars.....6 Goals, 3 subs.

The Royal Engineers.....2 Goals.

Soon after the game was over the winners drew up to receive the Cup from Miss Wodehouse, Major General Wodehouse then said.—"I need hardly tell you that it has afforded my wife great pleasure for the honour that has been done her by being asked to present the Cup. She has gladly consented. But before the Cup is presented I should like to say a few words in regard to the tournament. I should like first of all to congratulate Major Vaughan and officers of the 10th Hussars for having won the Cup. I think you will agree with my opinion that the Hussars played a fine sound game, distinguished by practical and tactical methods which they employed to the greatest advantage. It affords me great pleasure personally to see Major Vaughan here. I knew him ten years ago when he was in the 7th Hussars and I think I can safely add that no one is better qualified to lead a polo team to victory than he is. I predict success for the 10th Hussars as long as he is included in their team. I should also like to congratulate the runners up, the Sappers and Miners, who played really a plucky game and hope Major Vaughan will not take exception to my remark when I say that the sympathy of Poona is with them in their defeat. I congratulate Colonel Russell on his admirable play. He is, as you know, the successor of Colonel Onslow and both are keen sportsmen as one could wish to see. It is not often that I find the Sappers so full of enthusiasm for polo. But I think Colonel Russell will not be long before he brings his team up to the standard of excellence which will eventually place rivalry at defiance. In conclusion I should like to attempt another observation. I am only a bird of passage here and I do not know whether I have a right to dwell upon the subject which has recently claimed my attention. I should like to see Poona, where so many tournaments are held annually, in possession of another polo ground. Poona has got a rich sporting community, and I am sure they will do anything to assist in getting a fresh polo ground. If I am here next year I shall personally see to the achievement of this object."

Mrs. Wodehouse then presented the Cup to Major Vaughan. Three cheers were given to General and Mrs. Wodehouse. Cheers were also given to the 10th Hussars and the Sappers and Miners.

MR. AND MRS. MACKENZIE'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 21.

The health of Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie is practically the same.

THREATENED CROP FAILURE.

THE PROSPECT IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The Governments of India have called upon the local Governments concerned for further special reports in connection with the threatened crop failure. At present Rajputana and Southern portions of the United Provinces give most cause for anxiety. Central India and the Central Provinces have received enough of rain to carry them on for the moment. The Punjab is badly off for rain, but its large irrigation works are a guarantee that the food supply will not run out.

A LAHORE correspondent writes:—The effects of the prolonged drought have now extended to eight districts of the Punjab, as the following latest crop reports show:—In Hissar the unirrigated crops are suffering from want of rain. Rain is urgently wanted. In Delhi the crops in the unirrigated lands are withering. In Umballa rain is badly wanted. The crops generally are in a poor condition. In Jullunder rain is wanted. In Lahore the condition of the crops is doubtful on unirrigated land. In Amritsar more rain is badly wanted. Shahpur reports that the standing crops are withering. In Ferozepore the crops are drying up and the outlook is gloomy. There is no sign of rain. Early in July there was an average fall of 3 inches of rain all over the district and the zemindari and kharif crops were cultivated on Barani land extensively. Now, however, not only is all this labour lost, but unless it rains, and that very soon, the cultivator will lose all that he had invested in land. He has no credit with the Banks now, the Government takavi system does not quite suit his simple ways, and he is in a fix. No doubt, the Sirhind and the Grey Canals are doing a great deal, but they both command limited areas, and Ferozepore is well-known for large Barani tracts, both in the Moga and Fazilka tahsils that depend entirely on rain.

THE ASSESSMENT OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 21.

In reference to the statement that the average rent enhancement in the Sibsagar District is 25 per cent. Mr. T. Kemshaw, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, writes to the Calcutta papers to say that it is only 7 per cent.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah, M. Mehta, presiding.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved "that in view of the fact that the term of the present provisional constitution of the Health Department as sanctioned by the Corporation resolution dated the 19th March, 1903, expires on the 31st March 1905 a Committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as early as possible what the future permanent constitution of the Health Department should be."

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

STORAGE OF PETROL.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, it was resolved "that the Commissioner be requested to report whether any and what rules were framed for the storage of petrol used by motorists and stored by them in their premises."

A LADY'S RIGHT TO BE A COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved "that the President be requested to address Government to include among the proposed amendments of the Municipal Act, the abolition of the disqualification for election or appointment and for being a Councillor covered by section 16 (1) (a) of the Municipal Act." The section in question runs as follows:—"A person shall be disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a Councillor, if such person is of the female sex." He said such a provision at this did not exist either in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, or in the Bombay Port Trust Act, or in the Universities Act, or in the Legislative Council Act. The provision disqualifying a lady from being elected a councillor of the Corporation on the ground of her sex alone, did not exist in the Municipal Act of 1872. It was in the Act of 1888 that a disfigurement of that sort had found its place. Had there been a lady Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, that body would not have launched into ambitious schemes. Under the Universities Act, a lady had a right to be elected a Fellow of a University and the Bombay University had already got a lady Fellow. Similarly a lady was also entitled to be a member of the Governor's Council. At present Mr. Setalvad represented the Bombay University and at the Legislative Council, but if a lady Fellow were to contest the election, she was perfectly entitled to do so. Again a lady was perfectly qualified to be a Trustee for the Port of Bombay, because no provision of disqualification existed in the Act for the Port of Bombay. Mr. Jaffer said it was no reason to say that because a lady belonged to the opposite sex, she should be deprived of the right of being elected a member of the Corporation. If it was considered right and proper to have ladies as Fellows of the Bombay University, he did not see why objection should be taken to their being allowed to be members of the Corporation. He thought they would be very valuable Corporators and their deliberation on the Joint Schools Committee would carry considerable weight. As Corporators they would be the means of forwarding the cause of female education in the city. Again there were many Municipal problems in the solution of which the assistance of lady Corporators would be very useful. For, if anybody had a better acquaintance with the vagaries of the Municipal Water Department, it was the women of this city, and he felt sure that if there was only one lady member on the Corporation, when he brought forward his motion regarding the Water Department, nobody would have dared ask him to withdraw it.

Mr. Padhye seconded the proposition.

Mr. James Macdonald was opposed to the motion. He said he was staggered at the exuberant eloquence of Mr. Jafferbhoy and considered that he had wasted an enormous amount of oratory and breath on the subject. He (Mr. Macdonald) must say that Mr. Jafferbhoy had taken up his time and that of the Corporation over a question, which had very little interest for them. He did not know of a single application having been made by any lady during the last thirty years for the privilege for which Mr. Jafferbhoy fought so hard.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji asked Mr. Jafferbhoy to direct his energy towards the removal of "purdah" system from his community, before he talked of giving them franchise.

Dr. Sukhia also spoke against the motion. He was of opinion that lady members instead of assisting them in their deleberation, would simply interfere in their business.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji was in favour of granting to the women of Bombay, the privilege of being elected members of the Corporation. He said their presence on the board would have a wholesome influence on some of the members.

Mr. Padhye supported the proposition on the ground that it was unjust to place a perpetual bar against womankind on the ground of sex alone.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said if a lady had a right to vote for a candidate, he saw no reason why she should not be a candidate herself.

Sir Bhalchand a Krishna spoke in favour of the proposition. He did not see why under the Municipal Act a lady should be deprived of a privilege, which she fully enjoyed under the Legislative Council and the Improvement Trust Acts.

After some further discussion the proposition was put to the vote and lost, thirteen members voting for and nineteen against it.

Mr. Jafferbhoy demanded a poll, which was granted. The result of the poll was that thirteen members voted for and twenty-three against the proposition.

NUISANCE ON HORNBY ROAD.

Dr. Sukhia moved:—That the attention of the Commissioner be immediately invited to the abominable and injurious stench that pervades the Hornby Road, extending from the Eastern Gates of the Municipal Office Building to the Anjuman-i-Islam School, since April last, and he be requested to take early steps to have the nuisance removed as far as practicable and to report as to (a) the cause or causes thereof; (b) the condition of the ovoid main sewer and storm-water drain of that part of the Hornby Road, that extends from the Municipal Building to the Crawford Markets; (c) the date when they were last emptied, cleaned and flushed; (d) the number of vent-shafts already provided with the intervening distance; (e) the advisability and necessity of providing more vent-shafts; and (f) whether his attention was drawn to the nuisance prior to this date either by the Health or the Drainage Department, and if so when?"

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 19.

A CRICKET match was played here yesterday, between the Baroda team and the Collegians. In the first innings, both the teams scored equal runs 74. While in the 2nd innings the Samaldas Collegians put in 191 runs, Homi Vatchha contributing 58. Homi Vatchha here is reputed to be a steady player and a good batsman. To-day, Baroda will go in for their second innings. The Baroda team this evening, will start to play with Garasias at Wadhwan.

The oppressive heat that we experienced for a few days here, culminated, in showers of rain on Thursday last, when 30 cents were measured. The sky is overcast, while I write and more rain is expected.

Within four days the people witnessed another grand procession formed of elephants Imperial Lancers, armed police, and numberless State carriages. The Maharaja was riding in his motor-car. There were chariots occupied by women by whom music was provided. The regimental band enlivened the occasion. Hundreds of people had turned up to see this procession.

The special train left about 10 p. m., with about 150 men, and the sword of the Maharaja with which half of the marriage ceremonies will be performed at Khirsaria a home of the bride. The remaining half will be performed here with the Maharaja on her arrival such being the customs among the Garacias.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST, 18.

AT 5 o'clock last evening it commenced to rain, the wind blowing in a north-easterly direction. It rained for about a couple of hours in torrents and then ceased abruptly. The rainfall, this morning, measured eighty-seven cents. Rain is expected again in the course of the day. This rain is considered to have given some support and freshness to the standing crops, though a great deal more is urgently required. Prices of grains have risen greatly of late. This morning a cold wind is blowing and some rain is falling. The temperature is 75 Fahr. while in the evening yesterday it was 83 degrees.

About this time last year plague had appeared and people were leaving their houses to reside in huts outside in the fields. Plague inoculation was being performed. Fortunately this year we are up to now, safe from this terrible pest.

THE Imperial Service Troops, who will be in camp at Mian Mir during the Royal visit to Lahore, will be as follows:—Patiala Lancers, 1st and 2nd Patiala Infantry, Bahawalpur Camel Corps; Nabha, Jhind and Kapurthala Infantry, and Faridkote, Sirmur and Maler Kotla Sappers.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

County Cricket Matches.

SURREY'S GREAT PERFORMANCE.

ODD NOTES.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

IN addition to the Old Trafford contest three other county matches were completed last Friday, and in each case the end came much more quickly than had seemed probable. After their collapse on Thursday Notts could not be expected to save the game with Yorkshire, but considering the batting strength of the first half of the team they should at least have saved the innings defeat. At Maidstone Kent rapidly reached and exceeded the Somerset total, and, thanks mainly to two centuries by Dillon and Seymour, led on the first innings by exactly 250. The wicket was easy in the morning, but later on, when Somerset went in again it became very sticky, and Blythe was almost unplayable, with the result that the Western county were all put out for 134. As to Kent's innings it need only be said that a better example of how to play the forcing game has rarely been seen. Their score of 457 was made in just four hours. Warwickshire succeeded in defeating Northamptonshire by four wickets after leading on the first innings by 49. The wicket was a difficult one, and the bowlers always held an advantage, but the utter collapse of the Northamptonshire men after Thompson and Crosse had apparently pulled the game round, came as a surprise. The newly promoted county seems to have a "tail" of embarrassing length.

Among the matches left for decision on Saturday, none was more interesting than that between Middlesex and Essex. It seldom happens that the county which adopts the closure rule is itself beaten nor do we often see a side which had made over 500 runs in the first innings vanquished. Essex—as Lancashire and the Australians found quite recently—are a vastly improved team, and it is to be regretted that the bad start they made at the opening of the season handicapped them so seriously. Perrin and M'Gahey have done many excellent things for the East Anglians. Visitors to Old Trafford can recall two stirring partnerships at least which created dismay among the supporters of the present champion county. On Saturday, Perrin added a second hundred to that he scored in the first innings, and he and Reeves—another good hitter, as Lancashire discovered the other day at Leyton—turned the tables completely on Pelham Warner and his team. Warner did not think that Essex might hit up 254 runs in two hours and three-quarters. For once the Anglo-Australian captain, was wrong in his reckoning, and the mistake certainly cost Middlesex the match. One is reminded, too, that Essex took part in that phenomenal game last year when, having themselves scored 597 runs in the first innings and thus placed themselves as every one thought, in a safe position. Derbyshire stepped in and won by nine wickets, an achievement which has no parallel in cricket history. Then, as now, Perrin was a big scorer—351 for once out.

Derbyshire lost another point to Leicestershire on Saturday. Despite their possession of Warren, the of Leeds test match bowler, the cricketers from the Peak county have not made much of a display this year. Cadman and Ollivierre endeavoured to save the game on Saturday, but they received little support, as usual. Even the veteran L. G. Wright failed to render that assistance he so frequently gives, and the closing stages of the match were a triumph for Jayes, the young fast bowler, whom Leicestershire have discovered this season. The last three Derbyshire wickets were secured without a run being scored, and Jayes had a hand in every wicket that was taken. He dismissed nine Derbyshire batsmen, and the tenth he caught from Coe's bowling, a somewhat unique record on the scoresheet of a county match.

Surrey tried hard to emulate the example of Essex against the Australians. After having all the best of the game and getting well within sight of winning, they fell away badly towards the close and were beaten by 22 runs, one of the best finishes in which the Australians have been engaged this season. Essex, among the counties, is the only side that has conquered our visitors from the colonies. After the match at Manchester last week, however, interest in the doings of the Australians is waning. Lord Hawke told us at the beginning of the season that 1905 was to be an Australian season. Up to a point that was quite correct, but now, with the "ashes" safe, cricketers are turning their attention more keenly to the struggle for the county championship. The approach of August brings us nearer the day of reckoning and as the days pass by one sees that, after all, it is to be the usual struggle for supremacy between Lancashire and Yorkshire. Surrey have fallen away, despite Lord Dalmeny's splendid leadership and the wonderful fillip that leadership has given to Surrey cricket, and once more we find the Northern neighbours running a neck-and-neck race. The Yorkshiremen have been forging ahead in grand style during this past fortnight, and one sees at once from the position table what dangerous rivals they now are. Should Lancashire lose one more match and Yorkshire secure another win the two counties would have exactly the same percentage of points. Already people are wondering what will happen next week when the two sides meet at Sheffield. To-day Yorkshire meet Gloucestershire at Bradford and Lancashire play Notts at Old Trafford. A slip either way would prove almost fatal to either side, though a Gloucester victory over Yorkshire is hardly conceivable.

Lancashire's prospects are distinctly brightened by the advent of Cook, the new bowlers, Frearley and Kermode. Only those who saw the Lancastrians playing at Brighton, at Leyton, and at Lord's during the recent Southern tour could adequately realise the strain which has been placed on bowlers owing to the failure of Hallows to reach the standard of last year. Sharp has been extremely useful as bowler and batsman and Poidevin, with his leg breaks, has been of distinct service. Cook's beginning against Gloucestershire, which we foreshadowed last week, makes it clear that Lancashire have found something at a most opportune moment. Incidentally one may observe that Cook has some pretensions as a batsman as well as a bowler. The early finish of the Gloucester match, for which he was largely responsible, enabled him to get back to his club at Clayton-le-Moors for the match with Rishton, and he scored 80 not out on Saturday afternoon. It is understood that Cook will reappear at Old Trafford against Notts to-day, and with Kermode back again after his well-deserved rest there should be plenty of vigour in the Lancashire attack against the slow-scoring representatives of the lace county. How far Cook's services may be relied upon in the stiff Lancashire matches to come one must wait and see. So far the Enfield Club, whose former president was the late Mr. Arthur Appleby, have responded cheerfully to the call of the county.

The match between Surrey and Middlesex will find a permanent place in the records of the game by reason of the extraordinary performance of Hayward and Hobbs, who in two hours and five minutes knocked off the 168 required to win without being parted on a pitch on which thirty wickets had fallen for 399 runs! Surrey required 22 more runs to win, when they began their task, than the highest of the three innings had yielded, yet the runs were not only hit off, but were made with an ease and rapidity that was in most striking contrast to the extreme difficulty the batsmen had experienced in making scoring strokes during the previous three innings. The Oval has, of course, been the scene of many fine first-wicket stands, of which the most notable was that of Abel and Brockwell, who in July 1900, made 270 out of the 346, which Surrey required to

secure a victory over Kent. The batsmen were not parted on that occasion, and had time permitted would doubtless have hit off the runs. That was a big scoring game, however, played throughout on a perfect Oval wicket. Yesterday's performance was accomplished under very different circumstances. The wicket was a pitch of indeterminate rise, and was sufficiently worn, fiery, and fast to be in favour of the bowlers. At any rate, it was just the sort of pitch on which a fast bowler capable of availing himself of its condition could accomplish a great performance. On the first day Mignon and Knox both proved very deadly, while yesterday Knox took eight wickets for 48 runs, and at one time claimed five for 13. In estimating the merit of the great feat of Hayward and Hobbs it is necessary, therefore, to point out that the pitch was one on which Knox had just accomplished one of the finest bowling performances of the season. Indeed, when Surrey began their task most good judges were of opinion that if they got within 50 of the 168 required to win they would have done fairly well. Yet the runs were hit off without the loss of a wicket. The only blemish in the display was a chance which Hobbs gave to Hearne at mid-off when he had made 33 and when the total was 72. Had this chance been accepted, Middlesex, on the precedent of last Saturday, might have won. As it was, the result was never thereafter in doubt, the last 96 runs being hit off in fifty-five minutes. Both men played splendid cricket, and made the Middlesex bowling look very simple after the first fifty had been scored. Both necessarily had a little luck in escaping being bowled once or twice, but during the last hour they obtained complete mastery over the attack. Hayward got his runs all round the wicket, though as usual his skilful placing to the on was always in evidence. In spite of a slow start he reached his fifty (actual score 51) out of 96 in 80 minutes, while Hobbs, who scored much the faster at the start, took a quarter of an hour longer. Hobbs made some fine late cuts and pulls, and on his season's form must be pronounced the most promising young professional batsman of the day. He is not yet 23, and this is his first season in cricket of the highest class. When the fact is recalled that he meets bowlers in every match with whom he is not familiar his success in this his first season stamps him as a great batsman. Both men hit eleven fours. They had a great reception at the close.

Surrey are particularly fortunate in their young players. If they possess in Hobbs the most promising young professional batsman of the day, it is equally certain that in Knox they have discovered the best young amateur fast bowler. Knox took eight wickets for 48, and brought his record for the season up to 101 wickets. He bowled at a great pace, came quickly off the pitch, and often broke back inches. It was his pace off the pitch, however, that secured most of his wickets. When J. N. Crawford comes into the side Surrey will be very strong in bowling and also well equipped for for all sorts of wickets. They ought therefore to make a bold bid for premier place, though with three defeats to their debit Surrey will probably have to rest content with third place.

Some excellent performances were accomplished in the Public School challenge cup races, at the extra summer meeting of the London Athletic Club, at Stamford Bridge, on Staurday. Perhaps the feature of the meeting was the long jumping of W. H. Dunnet, of Ipswich. He quite outclassed his rivals in this event, and his winning effort of 20ft 101-2 in, beat the record of N. S. A. Harrison, which has stood since 1897 by six inches. Another notable performance was that of G. H. Weller University College School, in the 100 yards race. He gained a pretty comfortable victory in the splendid time of 10 3-5sec., which equals the existing record for that event standing to the credit of L. J. Cornish, S. C. Talbot, F. G. Brooks, and W. Brass. In the one mile relay race, between teams representing the Stock Exchange and Lloyds, the Exchange led almost from the start, and finally gained an easy victory in 3min. 28 4-5sec.

Leon Meredith added to his laurels at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, when he scored his third win in the six hours' paced race for the Dibble Cycle Shield, and thereby won the trophy outright. Meredith covered 149 miles 1,600 yards, J. Draperjun, doing 146 miles 780 yards, and H. A. Ratcliff 136 miles 1,260 yards. The only other man to finish was L. Russell Lucy, 134 miles 700 yards. There were six starters.

Three of the National Cyclists' Union championships—the quarter mile, the mile, and the mile tandem—were decided at Birmingham on Saturday. The weather was showery, but there was a crowd of about 6,000 people. There were sixteen competitors for the quarter mile championship, and J. S. Benyon (Liverpool), C. Baker (Carmarthen), H. D. Buck (Anerley), and E. Payne and (Worcester) qualified for the final. In this Benyon would have won easily, but after rounding the bind for home his back tyre burst, and he fell heavily, leaving Payne to win by three lengths from Buck in 30 2-5sec. Bayon came out again in the mile, but the spill he had previously experienced had taken a lot out of him, and he could get only third to Payne and H. Crowther. (Leeds). Time, 2min. 32 5-5sec. The mile tandam championship was won by A. E. Wills (Putney) and F. S. Wills (Polytechnic), who, in the final, beat G. F. Summers. (Paddington) and V. B. Case (Putney) in 2min. 13 4-5sec.

TWO SISTERS SAVED.

BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, FROM THE MISERIES OF INDIGESTION AND PERHAPS FROM DEATH.

When Mrs. Katie Marais, who resides at No. 4 Strand Street, West Bank, East London, C. C. declare, that the lives of both herself and her sister were saved by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, the assertion becomes important to the whole community in which Mrs. Marais lives. She had been for four miserable years greatly afflicted with complicated stomach troubles, ordinarily called indigestion. When she had grown tired of enduring her miseries and almost beyond the hope of ever securing relief from them, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer, of No. 46, Smith Street West Bank, East London, advised her to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Her sister has already used it and knew of its wonderful curative power. So Mrs. Marais began using it, with what good results she tells you in the letter which follows, and which was dated January 4, 1905.

"For four years," she says, I suffered from biliousness, constipation, and pains across the chest, which I am informed is one of the symptoms of indigestion I did not know what it was to feel well during those long years; I was almost afraid to eat anything as I knew it would make me vomit and retch afterwards.

I would lay down to rest, but there was little or no rest for me during the whole period of my illness I would always wake up after a restless hour or two's sleep and wish for morning to arrive. No medicine seemed able to help me in the least. My bowels also gave me a deal of trouble; for days at a time I would be constipated, and such severe headaches would follow.

It was through my sister I heard of your Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I may say she voices my sentiment with reference to its good qualities. It saved her life, and I can honestly say that had I not taken it in time I would not be here to-day to record these facts of my cure.

"After using four bottles I was put on the right road to regain my former good health, and all these unpleasant symptoms are now of the past, the result being due only to the curative powers of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Mrs Marais was born in Bedford Grahamstown district, but has lived in East London four years. Her husband is employed in the Harbour Board Stores, and both are well known in the district where they live.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bouwer wrote as follows on January 5, 1905, from her home in Smith Stree, West Bank:—"My life was despaired of some little time back. I had been very ill with yellow jaundice and became so weak that I had to be fed through a tube. The doctors did their best for me, but I became worse and worse, and all hopes of saving my life were given up. A friend who saw my condition thought it was my weak stomach (which could not retain food) that caused my trouble, and that something should be used first to strengthen my stomach. My friend's reasoning saved my life; for Mother Seigel's syrup was given in small quantities from time to time during the day and very soon I commenced to feel very hungry and also that I had new lifes given me. I am a strong, healthy-looking person to-day, and deeply indebted to Mother Seigel for curing me.

THE LOSS OF YASHIMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is in my recollection as having read somewhere in the Editorial comments of your local morning contemporary after the great naval victory of the Tshushima, re the loss of the battleship "Yashima," that she was not wholly destroyed and has not proved a dead loss to Japan as once supposed, but that she too, has been raised and carried to the repairing base and is likely one day to refloat. This news, or better say, surmise, was a cheering piece of intelligence to many like me who considered Japan so doubly fortunate as not only to hold, on the whole her naval strength unimpaired all along (barring of course the misfortune to "Hatsuse") but also to supplement her own navy by various additions to it by plucky captures, raising and salvage of many vessels of the enemy's squadrons both Baltic and the Port Arthur. But that congratulation seems in a way not to be perfect, for while going through a latest Japanese Periodical, called the "Russo-Japan War Fully Illustrated" of Tokio, (D.p. 1259) came across the following description that has for certain put a damp on the hope about "Yashima," whose loss was kept so deeply secret for well-nigh over nine months, though she met with her terrible fate on the same day and within the same hour only five minutes after the sinking of the splendid ship "Hatsuse":—

"Five minutes after the sinking of the battleship "Hatsuse" by mines in the neighbourhood of the Miso Islands on May 15th last year, the "Yashima" also struck a mine which exploded with terrible force. Captain Sakamoto at once ordered the ship's course to be changed and the vessel proceeded at full speed to a certain naval base. At the same time all measures were taken to prevent the inrush of water. When she had proceeded some 60 miles and reached the neighbourhood of Yuantao, the inrush of water was so great, that the saving of the vessel was hopeless. The Captain therefore ordered the crew to embark on the 'Kasagi" and 'Tatsuta' and the ship subsequently sank in 25 fathoms of water. Even at present the tops of her masts can be observed above the surface of the sea."

Does this not conclusively shatter the expectation as to the subsequent raising and the "towing" she had to a repairing base as alluded to by your contemporary? Nothing can now contradict the fact that on that ill-fated 15th May 1904, Japan's stars were in the wane, for not only two strong and excellent battleships were lost to her in the wink of an eye, but, had a little coolness forsaken the brave Japanese that day a third and equally good battleship the "Shikishima" would have also irretrievably gone to the bottom of the deep as it now transpires that she was in close company with those two doomed vessels, as the "Hatsuse" and "Yashima formed the wings and "Shikishima" the centre.

And we have been further told that seeing the sad plight of "Yashima," the people on board the "Shikishima" were coming in haste to help her, but she was warned of the abject danger in time and thus remained safe and sound in preserving the naval reputation of Japan later on in the Tshushima Channel. Had ill-luck befallen this third war ship, with all his secrecy, Admiral Togo would not have shown that bold front with which he faced the Baltic Squadron on the Sea of Japan in March last, and annihilated like a pack of card.

By the way, whatever interpretation may be put on the Japanese tactics of keeping the loss of "Yashima" a close secret till the last great blow was levelled against Russia, one thing they may be applauded for, viz, that they saved the world from going into hysterics and consequent adverse predictions at their expense. For much nonsense would have been written against Japan if the news of the loss of her second battleship been made public, which would have created a prejudice and would have cumulatively gone to some extent against unnerving these great heroes on the seas, who knew their business well, and left the jelly-bag world to mind its own. In fact, by their secrecy they have saved the situation, and taught one more lesson to the Western world, as to how and when to be secret and by cultivating the art of secrecy how to coolly turn heavy odds in their favour in the moment of misfortune.—Yours &c.

MERWANJEE.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA AND THE MAHOMEDAN MONTH OF RAMZAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been announced that T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in Bombay on the 9th November. All India is expecting with joy the coming event. The Mahomedans of this country yield to no other community in their loyalty to the Royal family. It is a pity that this auspicious occasion should have been so arranged as to fall in the month of Ramzan and it is certainly a great misfortune that the authorities, when fixing the date of the Royal visit to this country did not pay attention to this. The Mahomedans being very anxious to take part in all the demonstration of loyalty feel very much that the mistake or oversight of the authorities will prevent them from taking part in these joyous events. Those who are acquainted with the month of Ramzan know that in this month, the time of the Mahomedans is pretty much occupied from 3 p.m. till about 11 p.m., and then from 3 a.m. till about 5 a.m. The person fasting begins to feel its effects generally after 3 p.m. Fast is broken at about 7 p.m., the first eating and the prayers go on till about 10-30 p.m., after that a man must retire to enable him to get up at about 4 a.m., to partake of some refreshments to take him through the day. Now the fetes and other functions will begin either in the afternoons or evenings. This means that the Mahomedans will be practically barred from joining the same. Permit me to say, Sir, that as the authorities have committed an initial error, it would be well if they could at once see their way to rectify the same, when there is time to do so. If T. R. H. delay their departure by about 20 days everything would be all right. Let me assure you, Sir, that the Mahomedans keenly feel the disregard that has been shewn in this respect. This is a repetition of what took place at the Delhi-Durbar. The Mahomedans hope that the voice of these most loyal subjects of his Majesty will receive due attention at the hands of the authorities in this country as well as in England.—Yours, &c.,

KASAM ALI PARKAR.

THE NEW REVENUE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have, have various intricacies already in Government accounts, and I think the new unification of revenue and postage stamps will be a profound addition to them, since the postal stamps revenue figures will not be distinguishable from the revenue stamps figures. We are not told, Sir, how or why this uncalled for and confusive—confusive so far as accounts are concerned—change is found to be necessary. Jumbling of revenues of two distinct departments foreboded ill for Government, and especially for the public.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Carnac Bridge Road, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Cassambhoy Dharamsey presiding.

It was resolved to substitute a new article in place 97 of the Company's articles of association, by which the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., were appointed secretaries and treasurers for a period of eleven years. Two new articles were substituted for articles 75 and 76.

On the motion of Mr. Nagindas Jumnadas, seconded by Mr. Alladinbhoy Somjee, it was resolved that Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy should continue as an ex-officio director till Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., pay the full consideration money to Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co., for the agency of the Company having been transferred to them. That when Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy hands over charge of his office to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., Mr. Mahmedbhai Hajibhoy, of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy and Co., be appointed as an ex-officio director in place of Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy then vacating his office.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Davar, seconded by Nagindas Luximdas, the meeting expressed its appreciation of the valeable services rendered by the firm of Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co., in promoting the best interests of the Company, and tendered its best thanks to the said firm for their excellent management of the Company's affairs till now.

The proceedings closed with the customary compliments to the Chairman.

AN important change announced in connection with Lord Kitchener's redistribution scheme of the principal medical officers is that the civil and sanitary commissioner's duties, hitherto performed by the Principal Medical Officer of Assam will be now arranged for by the civil authorities. This is a necessary step towards the appointment of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Assam, when the new province is called into existence. A Sanitary Commissioner for East Bengal will also be appointed.

THE BOXER REBELLION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Later one of the seven, a civilian, "who used to shoot a great deal in the neighbourhood, said he knew a Chinaman whom he had often befriended, and who would perhaps give them some native cakes and tea. On arriving at his hut, however, and making his request, backed by the promise of many dollars, the man turned scarlet with rage and said "What! tea and cakes indeed, why I I'm going to kill you" "and immediately sped off in the direction of the nearest village to get assistance."

Nevertheless the whole seven arrived safe at Taku though utterly collapsed.

It was the 25th of June when Seymour was relieved and his force and the relieving column retired on Tientsin next day, not without much difficulty, for the Admiral's men were in wretched condition and the pace was perforce that of the snail. Sir E. Seymour took over command at Tientsin being the senior officer there. It had by this time become apparent that the undertaking before the allied forces was as heavy as it was urgent, and fortunately various reinforcements, Indian and European arrived, none too soon for all that had to be done. Every man showed determined pluck, now it was the Japanese, then the British, anon the Russians or Germans, who distinguished themselves by well-timed and instinctive bravery. There were the three mounted Japanese orderlies who set out to reach the officer in command, first one and then another were shot dead, the third pushed on and succeeded in reaching the goal, though he lost his horse. Then Lieutenant Ollivant, who had twice, scatheless, convoyed ammunition to the hard pressed Americans and a third time attempted the task, was struck down lifeless in less than half a minute from leaving cover. The author being sent back for instructions and a doctor and paraphernalia generally had the good luck to escape with a grazed hand, while a Frenchman whom he met coming on a like excursion in the opposite direction was shot dead within five yards of him by two bullets, either of which would have taken his life. The Chinese were not to be contemned as marksmen.

We are told how, when Tientsin was really taken, the opportunities for looting were fully utilised in different ways by the different nations. The British looted in parties accompanied often by their officers. We have the author's word for it that this ensured the absence of brutality, but he seems to think the British soldiers were unsuccessful as looters, that they had no correct idea of the value of things. But the British civilians "supplied all deficiencies" in this respect, and moreover they knew where to go to make the best hauls. "The Japanese were stern but humane looters." While "the Americans were a free and easy lot of fellows" both people being harmless if not crossed. This is more apparently than can be said of other nations, though Lieutenant Dix carefully avoids discussing the ways of the other nations. A certain date put an end to the looting and no one was allowed to retain plunder after that except the French. Many strove to appear even as Frenchmen, to keep their precious finds, but mostly in vain for the farce was too difficult to keep up. How the siege of the Legations was raised and the British General with the gallant Indian troops were welcomed by the British Legation on the 14th of August is told in restrained but effective chapters and then we have a short and discriminating comparison of the troops engaged in the complicated and prolonged relief of the Legations in Pekin five years ago.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGAR-CANE.

First general memorandum on the sugar-cane crop of the season 1905-06 :—

Of the total sugar-cane crop of British India, the four provinces now reported on together produce 93 1-3 per cent. in the following proportions: United Provinces 48·1 per cent. Punjab, 13·6 per cent. Bengal 29·6 per cent. North-West Frontier Province, 1 per cent. These percentages are calculated on the averages of the five years ending 1903-04, and in the same period the average total area of the reported sugar-cane crop of British India was 2,470,000 acres. All these provinces report a contraction of area in the current year's crop as compared with last year's. The total decrease in these provinces amounts to 190,700 acres, or about 8 1-2 per cent, on the sugar-cane are finally estimated last year, and the net area sown would appear to be about 2 032,000 acres.

In northern India the marked decline is ascribed to the injury wrought on the seed canes by the abnormal frosts in the beginning of the current year.

The following is a summary of the Provincial Reports :—United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (48·1 per cent), while unable till December to state the exact areas sown, computes them at some five per cent less than last year, when they stood at about 1,243 000 acres. The contraction is ascribed to the damage done to seed-canes by the frosts in the beginning of the year; and it is estimated that in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad divisions the crop will fall short of the normal by some 20 per cent. Germination which is reported to have been somewhat defective in this particular region is said to have done well in the rest of the province; and in Benares, Gorakhpur, and Oudh a full normal yield is expected, provided that the remainder of the season proves favourable.

Bengal (29·6 per cent.). The area actually sown is reported to be 622,300 acres giving a fall of 1 per cent, below the 628 800 acres of last year. In the Patna division, which grows most of the sugar-cane in the province rainfall was very deficient in June, Chota Nagpur and the Bardwan divisons also suffered from drought in that month, while some of the districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi divisions suffered from excesive rainfall in July.

Panjab (13·6 per cent.) reports an area 204,600 acres against 325,500 acres finally returned last year. This represents a decrease of 37 per cent. which is attributed in part to want of rain and mainly to the destruction of seed by the severe frost of last winter. The crop is reported to be in fairly good condition but has suffered from the attacks of white ants in the district of Gujranwala and from those of kiri in Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province (1 per cent.) reports an area of 24,300 acres as compared with 25,900 acres finally reported last year, or a decrease of 12 per cent. which is due to the standing crops reserved for setting having been seriously injured by the severe cold of last winter.

ASSAM COTTON.

Preliminary forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1905-06: The area under cotton in Assam is estimated to be 20 300 acres, against a normal of 31,000 acres. The decrease is due to the stoppage of the clearance of the hill sides by unusually heavy rain early in the season, and occurs only in districts in which little cotton is raised. More than two-thirds of the Assam cotton is grown in the Garo Hills district, and there the area under cotton is normal conditions have been favourable, and a good crop is expected. The total outturn for the province may, therefore, be expected to be very slightly, if anything at all, below normal.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above club took place at Ghat Cooper, on Friday morning, last, at 200 and 300 yards, when 10 members were out to compete.

The next shoot will be on Wednesday morning at 500 and 600 yards.

The following are the scores :—

Score 020 yards

Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	32a
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	30d
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Volunteer W H Hoare, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	28
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	26
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	24
Volunteer C W Langdale, G I P Ry Vols	19

a Handicapped 4 points.
b " 7 "
c " 6 "
d " 2 "
e Winner of Spoon.

Score 300 yards

Lce-Corpl F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	29a
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29a
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	28b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	26
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	26
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P Ry Vols	23
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	21
Volunteer C W Langdale G I P Ry Vols	19

a Handicapped 4 points.
b Handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The rainfall from the Bay current to-day has increased. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Local showers have occurred in Assam, Bengal, East of the United Provinces, East of the Central Provinces the Deccan South India, the Circars and on the West Coast. Some rain has fallen in the interior of Burma and Orissa. The chief falls are: Patana 4 inches, Saugor Island 31-2 inches, Sibasagar and Sambalpur 2-1-2 inches, Gaya, Tavoy and Barisal 2 inches, Bangalore, Benares, Madura, Moulmein and Shillong 1-1-2 inches, and Diamond Island, Mergui, Ranchi Cuttack and Nagpatam, 1 inch. Cloud has decreased slightly in Bengal, while the monsoon conditions have intensified in the southern part of the Peninsula. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast and nearly general rain in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Local showers are likely in the interior of Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the United Provinces. Except the extreme West of the Deccan, South India and on the West Coast some rain is likely in the Submontane Districts of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and East Coast and possible in the East of Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 70	29 82	29 53	24 49
Monday 21st, August	0 00	0 00	0 01	0 05
Total	29 70	29 82	29 53	24 54
Total fall to 21st, Aug '04	34 33	36 62	36 09	29 35
Total fall to 21st, Aug '03	70	31 61	65	63 78

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	20th Aug. and 21st Aug.	
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	Inch.	Cents.
	0	0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crops prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing Cotton plants want more rain. Food grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operation getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st	29·930	SSE	7	95·3	79·2	74	.....	.....	0·0
Jask	29·840	E	21	92·5	84·2	81	.....	0·40	— 0·13
Muscat 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden 1st	29·67	NE	1	91·3	85	76	.....	0·30	+ 0·33
Lahore	29·68	S	4	104	83	66	.....	3·90	— 4·55
Peshawar	29·902	S	3	105·5	82·4	64	.....	2·70	— 5·19
Delhi	29·619	SSE	6	97·2	79·5	80	.....	8·20	— 11·34
Agra	29·589	SE	6	96·5	82·2	77	.....	5·1	— 13·07
Cawnpore	29·64	Calm	2	94·7	77·7	83	.....	9·06	— 12·1
Allahabad	29·67	W	2	88·1	78·7	86	0·59	15·76	— 9·80
Jhansi	29·515	Calm	6	93·2	80·1	76	.....	7·50	— 18·7
Jacobabad	29·948	SSE	6	104·2	82·2	51	.....	0·00	— 1·85
Karachi	29·675	W N W	13	101·4	77·2	75	.....	0·10	— 5·65
Jeypore	29·639	W	5	100·2	78·6	65	0·03	1·69	— 14·98
Ajmere	29·74	NW	1	102·	82·0	62	.....	0·00	— 12·41
Deesa	29·665	S	7	98·1	80·6	79	.....	10·17	+ 1·39
Ahmedabad	29·61	S W	4	94·2	75·1	70	.....	3·50	+ 12·09
Bhuj	29·619	W	10	99·3	78·9	77	.....	4·76	— 6·37
Jamnagar	29·674	W N W	11	91·0	78·7	67	.....	6·11	— 1·14
Dwarka	29·699	S W	7	86·9	78·8	83	.....	2·40	.....
Rajkot	29·691	W	7	92·8	78·7	89	0·03	15·3	— 5·84
Bhavnagar	29·684	N W	4	94·1	78·5	73	.....	10·48	— 1·57
Perim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veraval	29.70	W N W	8	83·6	79·3	86	.....	5·50	— 7·67
Neemuch	29·60	W S W	9	89·0	72·7	90	1·0	7·53	— 11·45
Indore	29·63	S W	7	88·6	74·1	84	0·02	25·44	+ 2·9
Saugor	29·683	S W	7	86·4	70·6	82	.....	9·50	— 21·2
Jubbulpore	29·679	S W	5	90·1	73·19	79	0·03	20·28	— 14·40
Hoshangabad	29·685	W N W	1	84·7	73·3	83	0·38	20·21	+ 7·05
Khandwa	29·69	C	1	88·2	74·6	80	.....	21·04	+ 2·15
Raipur	29·681	C	1	85·6	71·8	85	0·05	22·96	— 9·91
Nagpur	29·685	C	1	86·2	73·4	87	0·42	26·77	— 2·81
Amraoti	29·685	SSW	1	86·6	73·3	86	.....	16·74	— 5·23
Akola	29·681	W	3	90·0	73·3	80	0·11	10·24	— 7·95
Surat	29·691	SSE	5	87·1	76·0	93	0·2	41·76	— 14·5
Malegaon	29·704	N W	14	83·4	7	91	0·38	9·48	— 1·93
Bombay	29·715	ESE	5	85·4	76·2	91	0·45	24·41	— 29·67
Poona	29·730	W	8	84·0	69·4	77	0·01	23·14	+ 3·31
Ahmednagar	29·744	C	4	85·3	69·2	82	0·01	9·52	+ 2·9
Aurangabad	29·71	S W	6	87·8	71·2	89	0·2	7·52	.....
Sholapur	29·736	W N W	9	91·4	73·0	72	.....	3·88	— 4·93
Ratnagiri	29·733	Calm	4	83·5	75·9	95	0·03	38·04	— 42·21
Rajapur	29·73	W S W	6	89·9	70·2	83	0·23	9·99	— 1·39
Belgaum	29·761	Calm	9	79·8	69·2	97	0·01	19·14	— 11·45
Mormugoa	29·755	Calm	3	84·5	73·9	97	0·15	51·3	— 17·5
Karwar	29·775	Calm	3	85·2	74·5	90	1·60	62·65	— 27·54
Mangalore	29·779	Calm	4	89·9	75·9	91	0·26	35·14	+ 11·15
Calicut	29·803	Calm	7	87·8	73·7	90	4·5	64·14	— 9·23
Cochin	29.846	W S W	7	82·7	74·7	94	0·75	53·8	— 16·26
Bangalore	29·728	SW	9	84·2	65·8	80	0·07	6·04	— 4·30
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·705	Calm	2	87·9	71·7	84	2·02	8·9	— 7·40
Masulipatam	29·720	S	7	91·1	79·1	81	.....	10·01	— 1·91
Bellary	29·741	SSW	5	90·	73·2	86	0·50	7·01	+ 3·02
Cuddapa	29·741	N W	6	92·7	73·8	83	0·51	19·36	+ 0·25
Madras	29·714	W	8	93·5	77·0	78	.....	4·05	— 5·55
Coimbatore	29·778	SW	15	87·	69·6	88	.....	2·22	— 1·31
Trichinopoly	29·741	W	7	93·0	73·9	7	0·03	4·10	— 0·54
Nagapatam	29·717	W	5	91·5	78·5	79	0·46	5·07	— 1·92
Colombo	29.691	W	12	9·5	78·5	.....	.....	5·78	— 9·72

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J, J, H=0·04 (22·79); G, T, H=0·71 (30·82); S, G, H=0·16 (29·51); C, P.=0·45 (21·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slightly at Colombo and has fallen everywhere else, the fall having been brisk in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces, Berar, Central India, Rajputana and at Jamnagar, Ahmednagar, and Masulipatam.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Cuddapah while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elswhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind and Cutch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 13° in excess in Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces and at Hyderabad Deccan Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Dessa; minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places. Rain.—Twenty-one stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall being 1·09" at Bangalore. Weather.—The abnormal excess of pressure which was noticeable all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 15° yesterday, has disappeared in all districts except in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Surat, Poona, Bombay, Indore and Ajmer where it is yet in slight excess. Baric gradients are now somewhat steep and winds are likely to increase in force. Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain in the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan.

Weather during the week ending 19th August in the Trades region:—

Mauritius.—Pressure had been ·05" below normal, wind south-easterly and 10 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·31". Observer reports heavy rain at the time of closing message.

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been ·03" below normal, wind variable and 6 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·02".

Seychelles.—Pressure had been fairly normal, wind south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·08".

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. NEW SHIWAJI C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a tie. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Agnaker, c Narayen, Rao, b Date	4
P K Telang, c Date, b Deo	33
Talpade, c Narayen Rao, b Kirtiker	17
W G Shete, b Date	4
D A Shete, c Narayen Rao, b Deo	8
C V Mehta, Stumped, b M D Pai	101
G E Khote, Stumped, b Deo	4
Banda, c Karwarker, b M D Pai	40
N K Diveker, not out	5
Bhatnadeker, Vakil } did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	224

NEW SHIWAJI C. C.

Masurker, b Bhatnadeker	28
M D Pai, c Mehta, b Vakil	128
S Diveker, b Bhatnadeker	2
W B Kirtiker, c Telang, b C V Mehta	6
Date, b Bhatnadeker	16
Deo, Stumped, b Bhatnadeker	0
V D Pai, run out	0
Narayen Rao, not out	16

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is the time of year that we begin to see in newspapers the frequent heading Another Alpine Accident or Appalling Mountain Fatality, The Annual headline is applied indiscriminately, whether the incident be the apoplectic failure of a fat man taking too steep a path after a full meal, or the latest daredevilry of the gymnast on rock. If a sentry public loves the thrill in the descriptions of mountaineering accidents, it should read the stories of mountaineering, when the inevitable accidents were dignified with more of the true spirit of mountain adventure and exploration. Or, if the classics—which, indeed, form a library by themselves—are too large or too costly, there are available the popular anthologies of Mr. Le Blond.

In these days of popular reprints, it is a little surprising that no publisher has seen fit to reprint a few of these mountaineering classics. "Literature" published some years ago a list of the most famous, nearly all out of copyright, and all commanding big prices in the second-hand sales. Here is the list:—
John Auldjo's Narrative of an Ascent to the Summit of Mont Blanc (1828).
A. G. Bonney's High Alps of Dauphine (1865).
Edward T Coleman's scenes from the Snowfields (1859).
James D. Forbes's Travels through the Alps of Savoy (1843).
John Forbes's Physician's Holiday (1849).
J. G. Girdlestone's High Alps without Guides (1860).
Thomas W. Hinchcliffe's Summer Months among the Alps (1857).
[illegible]'s Where There's a Will, There's a Way (1860).
W. W. King's Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps (1858).
Tyndall's Mountaineering in 1861 (1862).
Wills's The Eagle's Nest in the Valley of Sixt (1860).
Wills's Wanderings in the High Alps (1856).
Of this list, only two, have been subsequently reprinted. To these should certainly be added the two Ascents of Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers the first edited by John Ball and the second by E. S. Kennedy.

People ask for advice about holiday reading. The only sound advice of universal application is that people should not take their own bound books about and abroad with them. The backs are broken and the passengers are surcharged on their luggage. The sixpenny reprint is a might convenience, and you can get theology and philosophy for sixpence nowadays, as well as romance. For those of us who are already too much of the printed page, the true philosophy is Hazlitt's to look about one, "to catch one's ideas float like the down of the thistle before the breeze." Some modern novels cater for the mind as well as the stomach, and reduce literature to the measure of the table d'hote while Mr. Clement Shorter wants real railway libraries in the new expresses, that he may read Matthew Arnold's poetry as he approaches Rugby.

"Death or Westminster Abbey!" is about to become an obsolete appeal, for the simple but sufficient reason that there is no room, or extremely little, left in the Abbey for more monuments. The company of the dead already privileged to lie there is considerably mixed. But anomalies cannot be avoided, nor can they be safely reformed while human nature is subject to fashion, foible and favour. If burial in the Abbey is to be equivalent to canonisation, the safeguards provided and the delay involved in canonisation would have to be submitted to. The mutations of taste are things beyond our short span and feeble control. Not saints nor kings nor inspired poets are safe from revolution. When the verger had shown Heine round all the Royal tombs the revolutionary poet gave him a small pourboire, and said he would give him the rest when his collection was complete.

The prose writings of Richard Warner are not for all readers, even in the eminently praiseworthy English version of Mr. Ashton Ellis. They are long and they are not easy reading. Mr. Arthur Symons has done a valuable service to musical criticism in this country by presenting, in his able article in the new number of the Quarterly Review, the gist of Wagner's theory. After the wild and whirling words usually thought appropriate to Wagner, whether for or against him, it is well to return to the authentic text. Wagner was, of course—contrary to the old misconception—creative genius first, and critic and theoriser only after and on compulsion. But few æsthetic theorisers have had his analytical acumen, while none have had, his superb first-hand knowledge of music and drama.

The agreeable essayist in the "Cornhill Magazine" who writes From a College Window is apparently not a mathematical professor. He falls, at least, in the August number, into an amusing arithmetical error. To illustrate the genial humour with which a friend of his corrects the errors of undergraduates, he says that if a man maintains that the Norman Conquest took place 1066 B. C., the tutor will say that some historians put it as much as two thousand years later, but that, of course, it is difficult to arrive at exact accuracy in these matters. Some historians would put it as much as two thousand one hundred and thirty-two years later.

Professor Lombroso has just addressed a letter on criminology to an English newspaper. It is to be hoped that the Professor's methods are more exact in his diagnosis of the criminal disposition than in his diagnosis of genius. His views on the insanity of genius have become part of the stock-in-trade of many popular writers. Yet anything looser than the argument in Lombroso's own book could not well be conceived.

"As if sheep, after they have fed, should present the shepherd with the very grass itself which they had cropped and swallowed, to show how much they had eaten, instead of concocting it into wool and milk." In this quotation from Epictetus Sir Oliver Lodge sums up very neatly the general objection to our unintelligent methods of examination, which are tests of reproductive rather than of creative work. They manage these things better in France, where, in the place of an audit of facts more or less disconnected, the examination is devised with a view to revealing ability to organize arrange, and apply one's knowledge. With us too often the man whose mind can hold the greatest number of facts in solution comes out top. Candidates are classed rather according to their saturation point than according to their constructive powers. Yet Sir Oliver freely admits that the knack of being able to mobilize readily one's knowledge, which is fostered by examinations, is a valuable quality in real life and instances the case of the surgeon called upon to perform a sudden operation or the preacher who has to take the pulpit at short notice. He would have made his case stronger had he shown that this training in presence of mind is still more surely fostered by viva-voce examinations. The ordinary student who is such a ready writer seems often incapable of thought when deprived of his pen and asked to give an oral account. Though Sir Oliver Lodge touches several times on the important question of making one's teaching more oral, he scarcely gives it the importance it deserves, though probably, as one who is such an ardent advocate of insisting on the intricate connection between education and life he doubtless realises the need of loosening the modern schoolboy's tongue.

Sir Oliver Lodge's attitude towards the public schools is well-known. He may seem to some a somewhat severe critic of classical methods, but his plea for enlarging the sphere of boyish interests and for teaching modern subjects in an intelligent fashion should have the sympathies of great Majority. Then, however, he attributes the lack of intellectuality in our large public schools to the boarding house system, he hardly seems on the right track. Nor is he quite just to the system as a whole. Granted that in some cases the food is defective, the sanitation imperfect or behind the times, the moral effects from a manly point of view are very great. The school is often the best antidote to the luxury of the home, not its aider and abettor. The fagging system at Eton probably does less harm in encouraging the idleness and luxury of the overgilded youth than it does good knocking the bumptiousness and conceit out of the greater number of boys who undergo its discipline. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the overgilded youth has himself endured its chastening influence After all, the English public school is the only one in Europe where boys can be boys where they mix so freely and naturally with one another that they learn among their equals the arts of self-control and command, which the home with all its vertues, can never bring to perfection.

Unfortunately the time has not yet come when a famous literary man can be assured that he is not leaving his family unprovided for. Mr. Bret Harte died in poor circumstances, and left his daughter, Miss Athel Bret Harte, quite without means. After a hard struggle for a livelihood on the stage and on the concert platform her health has broken down. Happily a committee has been formed, headed by Mr. George Meredith, which aims at raising a fund to permanently benefit Miss Bret Harte. English readers as well as Americans owe a debt to the departed author, and they have here an opportunity of testifying to their esteem for him. Subscriptions may be sent to the hon. Secretary of the Bret Harte Assistance Fund, Dr. L. C. Alexander, Holly Lodge, Upper Parkfields, Putney, S. W.

The young artist and author, Mr. Berkeley Smith may be remembered as having produced books on Paris and Buda Pesth, which have dealt mainly with the amusements, society, and artistic features of those cities. He has now come to England intending to produce a similar book, illustrated, about London. In the course of time he hopes to deal with all the more important cities of Europe. His new book will be published by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls. The book best known, probably, of those which he has hitherto written, is Parisians out o-Doors.

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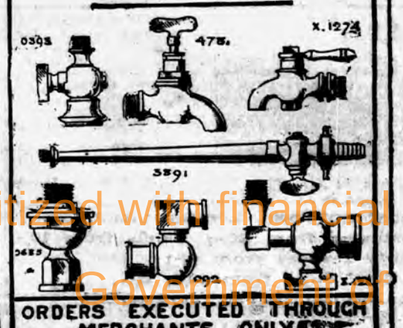

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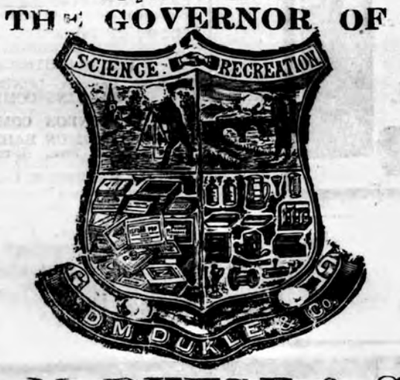

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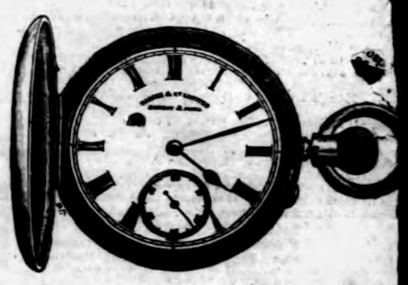

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